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In the columns of The Liberator, both sides of

every question are impartially allowed a hearing

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1854.

No Union with Glaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH T'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the prapercity of their dominion over their SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRESDER PUBITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

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VOL. XXIV. NO. 23.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. THE VALUE OF CHRISTIANITY.

From the Lowell Courier. The Abolitionists of the Garrison seet have held their anniversary meeting in the Church of Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York. The American Union, Church and People, were of course visited with a torrent of acrimony and abuse. Wm. Lloyd Garrison was present in person, and filled the highest seat in the synagogue. We deplore the existence rison was present in person, and affect the dignest seat in the synagogue. We deplore the existence of fanaticism in any form; but, so long as it does exist, we cannot object to those meetings. We are disposed, rather, to regard them as safety-valves by which all the sorplus steam of such one-idead mad-men and mad-women — for the organization commen and mad-women—for the organization com-prises sundry persons of the gentler sex — may escape without danger to the public weal. But in view of the assaults made by these fanatics upon the established institutions of their country, we cannot but call to mind how different was the con-duct of that great moralist, whose disciples, par exreflence, they claim to be. What we said on this point, a few months since, will apply as well now. advent of Christ in Judea, all the world At the advent of Christ in Judea, all the world swarmed with institutions of the worst possible description. But neither Christ nor his apostles, so far as we learn, uttered a solitary syllable with therefore reference to any of them. Polygamy, desputism and slavery, had an extensive prevalence in very many of the numerous provinces into which the Reman world was at that time divided; but a word-no, not a word-hostile to these inions, can anywhere be detected among all the monuments that have come down to us. t is, doubtless, quite true, that the development of man aggregately, and the development of man edividually, are so connected, that whateve rserves ne end answers also for the other; and it is true, hat Christianity has been, and was designed to be, beyond comparison, greater in its influence on the institutions of society, than any kindred agency ever before seen; yet Christianity was algether unadapted to the work of directly regene-ating the external institutions of society, and the olitical establishments then extant.

IF Referring to what was said and done at the late usary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the New York Express says-

We doubt if such indiscriminate ravings as these can do any body any harm. These persons, under the very Constitution they would violate, and in the Government which they would destroy, if they bould, are permitted to utter these treasonable sen-iments, and if they did not utter them they would have to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Speak, or die,' is their motto, and like an engine without water, if they didn't speak, they would burst. But the sentiments, nevertheless, are unchristian

But the sentiments, nevertheress, are uncurrental and atrocious; and if the antidote did not go along with the bane, and these people did not answer themselves out of their own mouths, we should feel that some severer condemnation was necessary.

Those who have read the proceedings of the Abolitionists of the Fred. Douglass school, which, strange to say, have usually been more moderate than those of the Phillips and Parker order, will tee this year that their speeches and resolutions are against the South, and Slavery, the Ministry, etc.

To We copy the following from Bennett's Herald: NEW YORK, May 11, 1854.

New York, May 11, 1854.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq.:

Dean Sir.—As one of the pewholders of Mr. Chapin's church, I beg leave, through your columns, to protest against the action of the trustees, in leasing the same to such an outrageous rabble as descerated it yesterday, and I also beg leave to assure you that all the perholders are not fanatics, neither do they approve of the recent action of the trustees.

the recent action of the trustees.

It is not my purpose to disclose the affairs of the church, but it is due to many of the congregation to say, that a portion were not aware of the said leasing, hile others, who were informed of the same at the an-

while others, who were informed of the same at the au-nual meeting, held the 19th ult., earnestly disapproved of the course of the trustees.

As pewholders have rights as well as self-important church officers, I would suggest to such of the Congre-gation as respect Christianity, and have a proper re-gard for religious edifices, the propriety of placing locks on their pews during anniversary week.

Yours, respectfully, Yours, respectfully,

From the Journal of Commerce. THE CLERGY.

Messes. Editors :- For all you have written to the effect that the clergy ought to move in the sphere voluntarily chosen by them, and keep their hands washed of Nebraska and all other politics. I thank you: for, how wide soever the difference may be, I am unable to discover any practical difference between a Protestant Pope and a Catholic istence between a Protestant rope and a cone, in so far as church influence on the State is considered. The one, it is true, has a tangible name and a visible, local habitation; the other exists as truly, and has a multifarious name. Some-times it is seen in associations and consociations; sometimes in World's Evangelical Conventions, with their walls heaven-high; sometimes it is call-ed 3,000 clergymen of New England; sometimes on thing one thing, sometimes another. It may be known by various symptoms. Now, by altering, or an itching to alter a Constitution, adding the eligibilty of dergymen to seats in the Legislature; always by manifesting less interest in the Legislature; always by manifesting less interest in the true spirit of Christianity, than in the political arena of strife and heated discussion; evidencing how vastly they love State more than Church.

G.

For daring to recorl i is solemn protest against the perfidious repeal of the Missouri Compromise, Rev. Dr. Wayland is denounced as in his dotage by the Biblical Recorder, (a Baptist paper published in North Carolina,) and coolly told-

Wayland need not be surprised to hear that his wayland need not be surprised to hear that his books are burnt, instead of being bought in the South. We have already heard gentlemen of high respectability and intelligence say, that since they read his Nebraska speech, their feelings against his books were such that they were strongly inclined to take them from their libraries, and commit them to the flames; and if the Doctor is not himself burnt in efficy, it will be owing to the respect self burnt in effigy, it will be owing to the respect which our people have for religion, and for those who are its professed advocates." (!!!)

Dr. Wayland says- Slavery is a sin against Or. Wayland says—'Slavery is a gainst this G d, and an outrage on humanity.' Against this naked assertion, we place the positive command of God to his chosen people, authorizing the institution of slavery, making slaves property, and entails. talling slavery from generation to generation. See Leviticus, 25th chapter.—Natchez Mirror.



ARMED MOBS.

A little fire is quickly trodden out, Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench.

determined to resist the law. Yet this hall, which once by free soil politicians had been shut on Daniel

Webster, was promptly thrown open on such a re-

Marshal Freeman, whose office it is to keep Burns

We are glad to know that the tocsin we have

sounded in regard to the formation of irresponsible, illegal and dangerous secret armed societies in this city, has arrested the attention of those whose ducity, has arrested the attention of those whose duty it is to take cognizance of such matters, and that immediate and effective measures will be taken to prevent the further spreading of this dangerous malady, and to disperse such as already exist. We have not space to-day to say as much upon this subject as we would like. We are prepared to expose the self-styled 'Guard of Liberty' in all its naked deformity, and hold the aspiring demagogues and outlaws who lead it to the penalty and seem The fearful struggle is not yet over. It will be resumed this day. The city is under deep and just excitement against those who have disturbed its peace, who have promoted anarchy and blood-shed, who have disgraced its good name; but all good citizens should resolve to maintain the suppre-MACY OF LAW. All patriots, lovers of the constitu-tion, should set their faces against anarchy, and and outlaws who lead it, to the penalty and scern that must be meted out to them by all good citizers. We assure our friends that we do not intend to drop against those, whoever they may be, who give the slightest countenance to the enemies of the public peace. Their acts are flat rebellion, and deserve this matter until our purpose is accomplished. We promise the 'Guard of Liberty,' and all other an-principled adventurers who are striving to establish punishment as such. Let all who value our in-stitutions indignantly frown upon the detestable work.—Boston Post. SUPPORT THE LAW. Our city yesterday was in a state of excitement

principled adventurers who are striving to establish an armed banditti to oppose our citizen soldiery, that we shall wage a ceaseless and uncompromising warfare against them and their riotous purposes. During the week, we have received not only the verbal assurance of scores of our best citizens, military and civil, that we should have their hearty co-operation and support in this contest, but many of the highest and most experienced officers in the almost unparalleled. The abolitionists and their confederates did all they could to subserve the cause of mob law! Their treasonable meeting at militia have written to us the most flattering testimonials. One officer, high in rank, concludes a that Parker, and Phillips, and their associates extimonials. One officer, high in rank, concludes a note by saying:—'Your paper never stood so high as it has since you have taken the noble stand in opposition to that dangerous armed mob, miscalled "Guard of Liberty." Another says, 'This armed mob is the more dangerous, and to be feared most, because "it steals the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in!"' &c. Whilst we were writing the above, an officer whose veracity is unquestionable called at our office, and informed us that a company [mob.] antagonistic to the "Guard of Liberty' in its professions and objects, but precisely similar in its formation, were secretly drilling in a hall at the South End last evening! Let the evil spread no further.—Boston Sunday Despatch

Albany, 1851, delineates their crime. He said—issely similar in its formation, were secretly driling in a hall at the South End last evening! Let the evil spread no further.—Boston Sunday Despatch

RESISTANCE TO LAW.

The scenes which have occurred in this city—the struggle between law and anarchy—the terrible deed of blood—have come upon this community like thunder from a cloudless sky.

In 1851, when the hall of justice was invaded by a mob, and the fugitive Shadrach was wrested from the hands of the officers, abolitionists were in a state of carnival. But another case occurred, when the law had its course, and in obedience to a constitutional obligation, the slave was restored to the person who claimed his service. From that day to this, the delivery of Sims has been the theme of the most violent harangue that finanticism could invent; and it has been accompanied with the resolve that a fugitive slave should never again be suffered to go from Boston.

On Wednesday, the arrest of Burns took place.

from Boston.

On Wednesday, the arrest of Burns took place, when some of those who had constantly written and spoken this tratorious sentiment, who scorn the obligations of the constitution, and who had openly avowed the purpose of arresting the law, applied to the city authorities for the use of Fancuil Hall. These authorities well knew the character of the applicants, their seditious opinions, and knew the purpose for which they proposed to hold a meeting. They knew that these fanatics were determined to resist the law. Yet this hall, which izens of Boston! le. patriotism, loyalty to law, the recollections of the past, regard for the present, the good name and fame of this place, have their course! Resolve to trample, as with a strong hand, on this treason, and to support an administration of the law!—*Bid*.

Marshal Freeman, whose office it is to keep Burns in custody, took ample precaution to guard the court from outrage. He employed special police; and while allowing Burns every facility for consultation with his friends, he determined to discharge his duty to the law. The city government, however, prohibited its police from aiding the marshal, and the word went through the city that this officer would be left alone to preserve order. Some of the morning journals contained the inflammatory notice for the meeting, and one, the Commonwealth, was filled with language which we want terms to characterize in its true aspect. Its appeals were hellish. Placards, too, were to be seen at the corners of the streets. Yet not only was no movement for

its citizens are in layor of maintaining order, and of punishing the traitors.

The struggle is fearful. To the treasonable meeting of Fancuil Hall, the continuous flood of handbills and placards, the actual presence of hundreds and thousands of abolitionists from abroad, and the seditious course of the abolition press, have been of the streets. Yet not only was no movement for preserving the public peace made by the city au-thorities, but the lamentable moral effect of these declarations was to give assurance to those disposadded the mad appeals of journals of other places. With such reports of the disposition of the city

with such reports of the disposition of the city police, is it strange that Faneuil Hall was filled— erammed, we should say! At first, the meeting was orderly—but speaker after speaker succeeded cach other in giving utterance to fanatical, bad, lold, inflamm story appeals, and the meeting warn-We heard a great deal about the prayers offered up in behalf of the efforts of the abolitionists, on up in behalf of the efforts of the abolitionists, on Sunday last, but of no prayers for the widow of the mirdered Batchelder—murdered by abolitionists, incited by such men as Parker and Phillips—MURDER-ED while performing his duties as a citizen under the laws of his country! Oh, men who urge revolution, sedition and murder—upon whose hands rests the blood of an honest, innocent, faithful citizen, here a fearful account to answer—hid ed with the intense excitement. There was no cov-ering up of purpose. The fugitive slave law was pronounced no law. Resistance to it was openly pronounced no law. Assistance to it was openly urged; a forcible rescue of Burns was openly urged; a redemption of the abolition pledge was openly required; and as the reasons were given for this, each violent sentence was received with vehement applause. The action of the city was commented upon in those harangues; and when successive speakers announced that the city government was izen-have a fearful account to answer .- Ibid.

PROGRESS OF THE ATTEMPTED REVO-LUTION.

speakers announced that the city government was with them, when they declared that the city police Since the death of poor Batchelder, public opin-ion has universally taken a channel adverse to the course of the fanatics who would thwart the prophad been charged by the mayor not to lift a finger in defence of the U.S. marshal, the shoutings were wild, tremendous, and long continued. The speakin defence of the U.S. marshal, the shoutings were wild, tremendous, and long continued. The speaker said that they had had harrahs—this was Rev. The odore Parker's language—for liberty long enough, what they wanted now was action. Were there no police present? Was it not manifest there was violutes at hand? Was word sent to the mayor? wiolence at hand? Was word sent to the mayor?
But the speakers went on with their incantations. Sober citizens would hardly credit a true representation of the lamentable scene as the inflammable material was poured into the cauldron, and it settled at easy firsh addition. The excit olence at hand? Was word sent to the mayor? thous. Sober citizens would marry creat a true representation of the lamentable scene as the inflammable material was poured into the cauldron, and it seethed at every fresh addition. The excited mass obeyed the natural law of mobs, and gradually ripened for its work of destruction, blood and murder. The bad men who conducted the meeting counselled delay until to-morrow. 'Tonight, to-night,' resounded through the hall; and it was plain that those who had raised the spirit, turned pale and trembled at its power. It was beyond their control. Imbecility, or fanaticism, or rascality, may apply the torch, but other agencies must be evoked to stay the conflagration. One exclaimed that an attack on the court-house had commenced, when a stampede took place, and the mass, fully prepared for a desperate work, rushed to Court-square. They found no mob, but they made one. The attack on ' the Bastile of Boston'-the words

The attack on 'the Bastile of Boston'—the words of the abolition journal—then commenced. Axes, heavy joists, knives, pistols, guns, were used—for the mob were armed. Marshal Freeman proved himself equal to the occasion, and with his assistants, using clubs, succeeded in beating back those who had burst into the court house. Fire arms were used freely by the rioters. The marshal had a narrow escape. One of his assistants was stabled and killed. At this time the city police began to act. Arrests were made. The militia, always

bears that he used all the power of which he is master to rouse the persons present to an open and forcible resistance to the laws. He roused their jealousy, he stung their pride, he flattered their self-appreciation, and while alluding to their determination, he caut the slightest possible slur upon their courage. What wonder that, finding them out from his presence an infuriated mob! And this man is called reterend, because he claims to be a minister of Christ's religion. He had a worthy yoke-fellow in Wendell Phillips, a man who, without a tithe of his talent, has all his bitterness and more than his recklessees—a man who glories in confusion for confusion's sake, the breath of whose nostrils is contention, and the desire of whose heart seems to be the utter extirpation of every thing which good men venerale. It was fitting that such a man should repeatedly urge kis hearers to form a guard round the court house occupied by officers of the law, for the purpose of preventing the execution of the law, and that he should point to the successful resistance to the law in the case of Shadrach as an honor, and to the successful execution of the without of the successful execution to the succe

Boston in arms against the constitution, and an abolition fanatic, the distant leader safe from the fire and the faggot he invokes from his seat in the fire and the faggot he invokes from his seat in the Senate of the United States, giving the command! Men shot down in the faithful discharge of duty to a law based upon a constitutional guarantee, and the word which encourages the assassin given by a man who has sworn on the Holy Evangely, and in the presence of his Maker, to support the constitution of the country! But our Charles Sumner tells us that a new era has been inaugurated—an era requiring more than the wisdom and valor of Washrequiring more than the wisdom and valor of Washington: more than the eloquence of Fisher Ames; more democracy than Jefferson's; more research than Adams or Hamilton possessed; and that the constitution he has sworn to support, is, in the language of his associates, 'a league with hell'; and that those who made it 'were slaveholders and

hood! Men everywhere draw that conclusion. He prefers to affect the airs and grimaces of a Broadway fop, upon the avenue and in the Senate Chamber, to leading his fanatical confederates to the accomplishment of the ends, for the attainment of which he has so often pronounced himself ready to sacrifice everything.

ment, while in the execution of a duty which he ment, while in the execution of a duty which he was sworn to discharge.

On Friday, three fugitive slaves, from Maryland, were captured in New York, and surrendered to their lawful owners withoust noise or tumult. Boston must suffer sadly by the comparison in the mind of every friend of order, (!) whether east or ment, while in the execution of a duty which he was sworn to discharge. sacrifice everything.

The insane idiots who composed that frenzied mob should have been treated as madmen or mad dogs are usually treated—caught and caged, if possible; but shot down, if they persisted in their course of death and danger. But what punishment is meet for such men as Summer. Giddings & Co.! If it had not been for the incendiary, traitorous appeals of these creeping, crawling, cowardly enemies of the Republic, the abolition mob of Boston would have let off their excess of steam in the cusomary shricks, stamps and scolding.

If Southern gentlemen are threatened and as-saulted, while legally seeking to obtain possession of property, for the use of which they have a can only be sought for and established at the bayonet's point—certain Northern men, now in our midst, will have to evince a little more circumspection than they have ever evinced in their walk, talk and acts.

Public certain the sought for and established at the bayonet's point—certain Northern men, now in our midst, will have to evince a little more circumspection than they have ever evinced in their walk, talk and acts.

Public sentiment in Alexandria, we learn, is instensely excited in condemnation of Sumner and his allies. We know that it increases in this city every hour. The masses look upon Sumner as responsible for the death of Bachelder. They attribute, and justly, the action of the murderers to the counsel of Sumner. We hope that public sentiment against these abolition miscreants who infest Congress and our fair city, and all the atmosphere in which they move with the odor of a brothel, will not descend to acts of personal violence. Such conduct can find no justification. But let public opinion condemn these men everywhere, in the street, in the Capitol, every place where men meet. Let Sumner and his infamous gang feel that he cannot outrage the fame of his country—counsel trees on to its laws—incite the ignorant to bloodshed and murder—and still receive the countenance and support of the society of this city, which he has done so much to vilify.

While the person of a Virginia citizen is only safe from rudeness and outrage behind the serried ranks of armed men, Charles Sumner is permitted to walk among the 'slave catchers' and 'fire eaters' of the South in peace and security. While he is of the South in peace and security. While he is it vites his constituents to resist the federal laws, who assists in enforcing fits a white man of the Cacae and the security—is a deed entitling the hero who accomplishes it to a higher seat in the seventh Heaven than 18th. Twelf and the Twelf of the sublime doctrines of Christianity, or for the sublime doctrines of Christianity, or for

prompt to obey the call of the law, assembled; a ground, and since that time, the constant presence of the military has preserved the peace of the city. One citizen, James Batchelder, has fallen. He died at the post of duty, in defence of the supperment of law, in protecting the city from violence, in support of the constitution of his country. Let our country show that it appreciates such service.

Webster, has achieved, with a reputation for talent of high order, a notoriety as an abetter of almost every violent measure and disorganizing scheme which is hatched in the over-wrought brains of the extreme progressiveists. Bitter, relentless, reckless, he not only denounces fiercely, but he excites artfully, and from the reports of his part in the meeting of Friday evening at Faneuil Hall, it appears that he used all the power of which he is master to rouse the persons present to an open and

rach as an honor, and to the successful execution of the same law in the case of Sims as a disgrace try enforced, without pulling a trigger, or even atof the same law in the case of Sims as a disgrace to the citizens of Boston.—N. Y. Courier & Enq.

ATTACK ON SENATOR SUMNER.

The following is an extract from an article in the Washington Union, the organ of the national administration:—

Can such instigators to riot and to bloodshed as Sumner and Greeley look upon this record without being overwhelmed with remorse!

Boston in arms against the constitution, and an Boston in arms against the constitution, and an arms against the constitution, and arms against the constitution is the constitution of the care them to follow him. At any rate, their courage oozed out of the ends of their fingers, as usual with Abolitionists when they come to the scratch.—

They are mighty with the tongue—great in holding conventions and passing resolutions,—but that being done, their peculiar talent is exhausted.

The Worcester Transcript mourns that \$30,000 to \$50,000 should be drawn from the United States Treasury. to enforce them, and warned them to follow him. At any rate, their courage oozed out of the ends of their fingers, as usual with Abolitionists when they come to the scratch.—

They are mighty with the tongue—great in holding conventions and passing resolutions,—but the being done, their peculiar talent is exhausted.

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master. If it had been \$300,000, the money would have been well expended, rather than permit a law of the land, enacted to carry out a fundamental article of the national compact, to be trampled under foot. But who made this expenditure necesary? The Abelitionists. And if the Fugitive Slave Law is to be amended, we hope it will be so amended as to assess all future expenditures which may be rendered necessary by attempts at resistance or demonstrations of resistance by the Abolitionists, upon the Abolitionists themselves. This is no more than strict justice. They render the expenditure necessary; by all means, let them pay

the fiddler.

Burns is represented to be rather stupid, and will probably be better off with his master than anywhere else. Certainly, he would not fare so well in the hands of the Abolitionists, by a long way. Col. Sattle is every where spoken of as a worthy and estimable man. Had he been deprived this property by an Abalition meh, the sexitory

tion of opposition to legal authority. Offenders have been arrested; but why, we ask, and we behalding, to prevent a rescue of the fugitive, and to protect the federal officers in the execution of the law. Outside the building there is still a large crowd, many of them worthy citizens, attracted by curiosity, but most of them rioters and assassins, collected and summoned by Parker and Phillips, acting under the suggestions of Charles Sumner, and his sattellite in Congress, Mr. Bauks. Circulars have been addressed by the Abolition vigilance committee of Boston to the surrounding towns, urging the 'faithful to come to the city by the early trains.' The following is a copy of the document. It bears the ear-marks of being the offspring of Sumner and Chase:

We understand that Giddings of Ohio left this city last evening for Boston. He is undoubtedly the hearer of despatches from Sumner and Chase and Banks. Why does not Sumner take the field in person, and lead the mob, whose passions he has inflamed by his recent speeches and letters? Why does he not expose himself to danger alongside of the deluded men whom he has designedly led astray! Is he not deficient in courage and common manhood! Men everywhere draw that conclusion. He prefers to affect the airs and grimaces of a Broadway fon, upon the avenue and in the Senate Cham
The city of Notions, —the Athens of the North—the eye of America—the focus of education and nellectual light—the case of Merica—the focus of education and nellectual light—the case of insurrection for several days during the last week. An infuriated despot mob—not of 'ignorant' excitable foreigners, either of German or Irish extraction—but of straight-haired, cool, cautious Yankees, distinguished by the genuine nasal twang, and descended in a direct line from the piligrims of the Mayflower—have set the Constitution and the supreme laws of the country at definition of the country o

mind of every friend of order, (!) whether east or west, south or north.

All the violence enacted in the capital of the old Bay State is the result of the teachings of holy men of God—ministers of the gospel of peace—one of whom actually instigated the fanatical rabble to their bloody work. The only law acknowledged by these apostles of sedition is, what they call 'the higher law,'—a code known only to themselves and The DEVIL. Any law, human or divine, that does not square with this law, they execrate, trample, and spit upon, as of no force or obligation.

According to the dogmas of Parker, and Phillips, and Garrison, to take away the property of a Southern planter by force or fraud is not to steal or rob, though the right by which he owns it is the only right to any property, the only one by which Northern Abolitionists own any thing that is theirs—the law of the land.

bery of a white man is a meritorious act, and killdat, will have to evince a little more circumspecin than they have ever evinced in their walk, talk
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THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.

There is a determination on the part of the Ab-litionists, and other enemies of the peace of the land, to make this city, if possible, again a scene of disorder and violence. Another attempt to resist the laws of the United States, and bring discredit upon Boston, is already on foot, and will be pushed onward, without scruple, as far as these men dare go. Their inflammatory appeals to the fanatical and reckless part of our population have already been put forth, and everything to excite popular passion, and kindle a mob-spirit among the partiagns of antisplayer, is in presention for the house passion, and kindle a mon-spirit among the partipassion, and kindle a mon-spirit among the partipassion anti-slavery, is in preparation for the business of resisting law and authority. We most
earnestly hope that the people of Boston will put
down this attempt promptly and in the most decided manner. Let the laws of the country be maintained, and the apostles of sedition and enemies of
the public peace receive a rebuke that will assure
them their old power of doing mischief is at an
end. No more mobs—no more violation of law—
no more tumults to disgrace our city and state.
As long as we profess to live under a government of
laws, let us take diligent care that none among us
shall perpetrate an outrage upon public authority.
—Boston Courier of 27th ult.

ABOLITION RIOT AND MURDER.

Every honest citizen must feel the deepest mortification to reflect on what happened in this city, on Friday night. Another Abolition mob—the Court House, assaulted and a citizen stabbed to death in the exercise of his duty by an infuriated rabble of fanatics hot from the seditious harangues of the Abolition mob-orators, Wendell Phillips. Theodore Parker, and the rest of that tribe of bedlamites! The whole city thrown into alarm and excitement, the militia called out, and the people of Boston again subjected to the disgrace of riot and resistance to law!

It is quite time for this community to do some-

It is quite time for this community to do something more than lament over these outrages—they ought to be stopped at once, and their authors punished as they deserve. The question arises—Who are the real authors of this public violence and murder! The answer is plain—They are the incendiary mob-orators of the Faneuil Hall meeting on Friday evening, who openly prochaimed resistance to the law, and urged on an excited multitude to the deed of violence and blood that followed. These men knew well enough that the only effect of their inflammatory appeals to the passions of their hearers would be tumult and bloodshed; and this was just what they wanted, though they took care to sneak out of the way at the moment of danger. The most arrant poltroons that ever the sun shone upon, they expend their strength in stirring up an excitable multitude to deeds of midnight murder, and leave the murderous blow to be struck by ruffians who have more courage than themselves. It is quite time for this community to do some-

and that those who made it were slaveholders and murderers; that it shall not be obeyed, and that slavery shall, at all and every hazard, be uprooted and written by the men of other days.

On the evening of the same day, the Washington of his property by an Abolition mob, the excitement among his neighbors and friends would have been intense. As it is, the affair has created no swall stir in that quarter.

On the evening of the administration, followed up this flagrant attack upon Senator Sumner, in the following language:

Advices have been received by letter in this city to-day from Boston, which represent everything safe and quiet inside the Court House in Boston. The United States troops are still on duty in the building, to prevent a rescue of the fugitive, and to responsible authors of crime! Are they to get up more ment among his neighbors and friends would have been intense. As it is, the affair has created no small stir in that quarter.

Human life has been sacrificed—sacrificed in a manner which shows that a previous intention examiner which shows that a previous intention examin disorderly elements of our population around the public buildings of the city, for the express purpose of instigating them to deeds of violence and outrage. The sanctuary of justice (!!) is violated by an infuriated rabble, who stab to death its defenders. Every one knows who set on foot this outrageous proceeding: who it was that counselled lenders. Every one knows who set on foot this outrageous proceeding; who it was that counselled and encouraged the murderer to lift the knife; every one knows who, in fact, are the real criminals. Cannot the hand of justice strike the true culprits? The safety (!) and reputation (!) of the city are involved in the answer to this question. urier of 29th ult.

> The Abolitionist incendiaries may congratulate The Abolitionist incendiaries may congratulate themselves in having done no more than commit a useless murder. They have stained their hands with blood, and guined nothing by it, except the clear manifestation of the fact, that the people of Boston will not sanction riot, and bloodshed, and violation of law. To this comfort and satisfaction, Messrs. Parker, Phillips and their abettors have the fairest or foulest pretensions. Whether it will encourage them to go on in preaching riot and bloodshed remains to be seen.—Boston Courier.

> To the Editors of the Boston Post .- Gentlemen At the request of my friends, Colonel Suttle and Mr. Brent, of Virginia, whose names have for sev-Mr. Brent, of Virginia, whose names have for several days past occupied so much of the public mind, I write you this. The exciting trial of the fugitive slave is now over; the United States commissioner, after much research and deliberation, has given his decision, and the fugitive, Anthony Burns, is on his way back to Virginia. No man in Boston can fairly say be did not have an impartial trial, and that he was not ably defended by counsel learned in the law and full of zeal for their client; and so far as sympathy could go that it client; and so far as sympathy could go, that it was not all on his side. In the name of my Virwas not all on his side. In the name of my Virginia friends, I have to thank the citizens of Boston for the firm and patriotic manner in which they have acted during the whole course of this exciting trial. To the United States marshal, to the civil and military authorities, to the United States district attorney, to his counsel, and to the citizens who took an interest in executing the laws of the land, in the name of Virgina and the South, Col. Suttle returns his warmest thanks. The South will never forget this act of justice; and when I shall return to my own State, I can say to Louisianians that Boston is a law-abiding city, and that I have seen the rights of Southern men respected and firmly maintained—that the order-loving citizens of Boston, in the broad noon of day, executed the constitutional law of the land. The North and the South are connected by every tie of blood, of friendship, and of interest, and cursed be the hand that shall ever break them apart. Boston is a great city, in many respects the first in the Union; it is the seat of learning and of science; she has sent out to the South and West many a noble son, and her daughters are now the mothers of Southern sent out to the South and West many a noble son, and her daughters are now the mothers of Southern children. Soall a few misguided men make odious the whole of this great city! No, never.
>
> To the disconsolate widow of Batchelder—he who

> To the disconsolate widow of Batchelder—he who fell in defence of the laws of the land—I have to say, that the city of Alexandria will take care of her. To the kind-hearted and philanthropic ladies and gentlemen who actually subscribed and were anxious to purchase the freedom of Anthony Burns, I am authorized to say, that, after his return to Virginia, they can fulfil their benevolent wishes. To the gentlemen of the Boston press who have sustained the law, the whole country is deeply indebted. Yours, very respectfully.
>
> H. W. ALLEN, of Louisiana.

H. W. ALLEN, of Louisiana. Revere House, Boston, June 2, 1854.

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GILBERT SMITH, I Miss ELLEN M. edical education been extensively whole Science of he Natural Treat-concurrence with Smith's family, within a mile of

Address, Dr. W. CON MAR-

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BOSTON, JUNE 9, 1854.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION

for Raion with Singapole

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention asset bled at the Melodeon, in Boston, Tuesday morning, May 30th, and was called to order by Francis Jackson, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

On motion, it was Voted, That a Committee be no inated by the Chair, to report officers for the Convention. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Boston, CHARLES S. S. GRIFFING, of Ohio, and ELIAS SMITH, of New York, were nominated and chosen said Committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. S. S. GRISWOLD, of Con

Voted, unanimously, on motion of Samuel May, Jr., that all persons present, whether from the New England States or elsewhere, friendly to the anti-slavery cause, be invited to become members of the Convention

The Committee of Nomination reported a list of per sons for officers of the Convention, which, with some additions subsequently made and accepted by the Convention, is as follows :--

For President.

EDMUND QUINCY.

Vice Presidents-Francis Jackson, Boston; An-DREW ROBESON, New Bedford; CHARLES L. REMOND, Salem ; Effingham L. Capron, Worcester ; William WHITING, Concord; SAMUEL J. MAY, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. S. GRISWOLD, Mystic, Ct.; ANDREW T. Foss, Manchester, N. H.; WILLIAM GREEN, Hartford, Ct.; THOM-AS GARRETT, Delaware : JACOB WALTON, Jr., Michigan; DANIEL MITCHELL. Rhode Island : JERIEL CLAPLIN. Vermont; Lucius CRANDALL, New Jersey.

Secretaries-Samuel May, Jr., Boston; Elias Smith New York city.

Committee of Finance-Elbridge Sprague, Abington ; Josephine S. Griffing, Salem, Ohio ; Reuben H. Ober, Boston ; Eli Belknap, Hopkinton.

Business Committee-Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, Lucy Stone, Andrew T. Foss, Charles S. S. Griffing, Henry C. Wright, Samuel J. May, Sydney Howard Gay, Eliz

The report was accepted, and the individuals name

HENRY C. WRIGHT offered, for the consideration of the meeting, the following resolutions :-

Resolved, That resistance to slave-hunters and slave catchers is obedience to God; and, in whatever form they may appear among us, whether as President Marshal, or Commissioner of the United States, o as officers of the State government, or as Southern slaveholders or their minions, we pledge ourselves to resist them, each one by such means as he shall deem right and expedient.

Resolved. That no man should be allowed to be nut on trial before any court in this State, or in the nation on the issue whether he is a freeman or a slavebrute or a man; and that no court should be allowed to hold a session in this State to try a case involving such an issue.

Resolved, That the govrnnment of the State of Mas sachusetts having, in many ways, demonstrated its unwillingness and incompetency to protect its citizens against kidnappers, it is the right and duty of each man and woman to protect themselves against such assaults upon their dearest personal rights, by such weapons as the conscience and judgment of each shall allow them to use.

Resolved, That the citizens of the free States are bound to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and to call every man to account before the tribunal of the people, who shall attempt to execute it.

ANDREW T. Foss, of New Hampshire, addressed the Convention with much feeling and eloquence upon the resolutions, and especially upon the state of things now existing in the city of Boston ;-a Virginia slaveholder being here, claiming Anthony Burns as his slave, and being supported in this infamous claim by the United States Government, its officers and its troops ; a mock trial going on before EDWARD G. LORING; and the whole city and State being aroused and exceedingly excited by the fact, and awaiting, with intense and cause he was true to them. There were those who had vention, in the chair. painful interest, the Commissioner's decision. Mr. F. talked loudly of bearing arms, but where was their fireferred to the indignities and insults heaped upon many of our citizens, and particularly referred to the incarceration in the watch-house, for several hours, of object to that principle ;-when we save a man, it should an excellent and respectable lady (Miss Caroline Hinckley) for standing, contrary to orders, upon the steps of are the methods of Slavery and Iniquity. the Court House. As she sang aloud some liberty-

Mr. BLACKWELL, of Cincinnati, supported the resolutions in a very earnest and indignant speech. He red to Mr Garrison's labours in the cause feelingly and and rights. characterized the slave-hunters' doings in Boston with gratefully. great severity, and, though not technically a disunionist, expressed his conviction that the dissolution of this bloody and despotic Union must come, and his entire State readiness that it should come. Mr. Blackwell, by way of contrast to the proceedings in this city before Commissioner Loring, referred to the treatment which the appointed agent of Massachusetts, the Hon. Samuel Hoar, received some years since in Charleston, S. C., because he went simply to test, before the United States Courts there, the lawfulness of selling free-born Massachusetts citizens into slavery for life.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., -after saying that the place of our present meeting did not seem to him to be the place for us, when the United States Commissioner might, at this very moment, be giving his decision to send Anthony Burns into Southern slavery, and that the more suitable place seemed to be around that Court-House, now turned into a slave-pen, moved that the Convention do now adjourn, to reassemble in the afternoon, if circumstances, should favor. But upon objection, from S. S. Foster and others, the motion was negatived.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Worcester, introduced the

Resolved. That the experience of the last few days proves the necessity of a more thorough and efficient organization of the friends of freedom throughout this amonwealth, and the New England States, for the special purpose of protecting our own citizens against the powerful band of kidnappers by whom the country is infested, and whose presence among us is imminently head should be in the city, and its body in the country. Some very eloquent remarks next followed from Lucy dangerous to the liberty and life of every honest, up-

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to meet a similar Committee that may be appointed by the Free Soil Convention now in session, to moture a plan for such organization, and report at a subsequent session of this Convention.

Mr. F., in a speech, advocated the necessity of thorough organization to protect New England citizens from being kidnapped.

J. J. KELLY, of Boston, (a colored man, and intro duced as the man who bore the banner of the Worcester Freedom Club,) addressed the Convention. If, said he, Mr. Foster is a non-resistant, I am not. If the kidnappers should seize my infant, I would prove my declara tion :- even if praying, I would cut short my prayers in righteousness-to hasten to strike the blow for my

H. C. WRIGHT rose to second the resolutions of Mr. Foster,-to form a thorough organization in the New England States, to protect the citizen against kidnapping. He believed the present case of slave-catching is preconcerted at Washington, by the President and his advisers, to test the sincerity of the declarations put forth against the Nebraska Bill, and the further en forcement of the Compromises of 1850. The authority delegated to the different commanders of troops a neighboring military posts, to hold themselves at the

ervice of the slave-catchers here, proves this. They in short, that it was, as an anti-slavery measure, a mean to establish the right to bring their slaves into and great deal worse than nothing. Mr. May said he was keep them in the free States. Who is ready to die in known to be a lover of peace; but his spirit was stirred keep them in the free States. Who is ready to die in defence of liberty—for principles?—that is the question. State street would establish slavery in Boston to-day, if it could make money by it. How many would die for slavery? He believed every Catholic Irishman in this country would do it. [An individual in the audience interrupted the speaker by saying that he was lives, to rush into a burning building, to rescue a broan Irishman and a Catholic, and he would not do it! thet in danger, -not to kill or harm those who sought to but, upon being questioned, admitted that he had voted enslave him. He wished also to remind citizens of Bosfor Mr. Pierce as President, and added further, that he ton, who were now declaiming against resistance to the would do so again. This remark exposed fully his pro- atrotious Fugitive Slave Law, that they themselves, not

FRANCIS JACKSON spoke of his attempt to get access in Boston. Mr. May also related his attempt to enter, ably if we can, forcibly if we must.' and repulse; having been with others driven through SARAH PELLETT, of Syracuse, said the people of Syra-

for a Southern man. This Virginian had told him that the State of Virginia, by its Governor, had engaged to pay all the expenses of Capt. Suttle (the slave-claimant) this case ; and that this was a deliberate plan to override the State and Municipal laws of Massachusetts, and to humble her in the very dust at the feet of Virginia and Slavery. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON. Re-assembled at 3 P. M. FRANCIS

Rev. S. S. GRISWOLD, of Connecticut, said that he came to plead the cause of man as man, not as black man or white man, but upon the broad principle of humanity. He urged those who believed in physical resistance to arm themselves and resist the enslavement of the man Burns ; but that he could not do so ; he could not oppose evil by any other than moral means. He had seen persons about Court Square with pistols in their pockets. No victory could be gained by such instrumentalities. The greatest victory that was ever achieved was by Jesus Christ, by the power of love and good will, and he had no doubt of the final triumph of this principle. The world had lost its faith in Christian principles, it considered Christianity a failure, but we sent back into life-long slavery. Had no true representation of the system among us.
We must not judge by what we see of the religion which in the blessing asked at the commencement of the col-Will Christianity rescue Burns?') Ans. I cannot slave case. (!!) say that it will ;-it could not rescue Jesus, and it may Mr. Mar, of Syracuse, also said that, in the Report not have power to deliver me, or you, from temporal presented in the forenoor at the annual meeting of the evil and death; but as I do not believe that a man is American Unitarian Association, a distinct recommendead because his head is cut off, it follows that to be dation had been presented to recognize and aid the antirescued' or delivered from our enemies is not always slavery movement; and, moreover, on the motion of the most essential thing. There is an old book which Southern man to strike said recommendation out of the says, 'tho' being dead, he yet speaketh.' Many men report, that the Association had refused to strike out. speak louder after they are dead than when living. renovated, and sin be swept from the earth.

The Finance Committee here proceeded, by vote of the Convention, to make the usual collections for the expenses

ought to be at this hour ;-he was sure our spirits were young student in divinity to do, at the close, what the Burns lies incarcerated, and waiting the sentence to beginning 1-Secretaries. send him into slavery; and he knew not but our bodies should be there too. The last speaker had expressed Fowler had been arrested, only the evening previous, his surprise at finding that all Boston had caved in! and put in the lock-up, only for speaking aloud, in See, said Mr. G., what comes of the spirit of violent Boston streets, his love of liberty and his hatred of resistance; those who have talked the loudest, have slavery. been among the last. If he bore no arms, it was not because he was false to his principes, but bedelity to their principles? He commented also on Mr. Prince's idea of secret organization—he must entirely be 'before all Israel and the sun.' Secrecy and stealth

only effectual method of overcoming it. She refer-

Mr. PRINCE, of Essex, explained, and again advocated

in regard to the use of warlike weapons. Every man, ican Union was an end to be sought for by all lovers of he said, should fight against slavery with his own wea- freedom, and right, and humanity; but he had fully nons.—with those whose use he best understood, and in come to that conclusion. It is our duty to form a new rhich he most trusted. If those were physical weapons, political organization—one purely for freedom, and the let him use them. He said that men in the country, equal rights of all. He opposed secret organizations, (and he spoke especially of Worcester,) were ready to regarding them as hostile to civil, social, and religious combine and organize against kidnapping, if those in liberty. In all these things, he said, he found himself the city were not; and they were men who might be agreeing quite closely with Mr. Garrison,-more so with depended upon, in any extremity.

too frequent contrast of Boston and Worcester—city and often represented to him as anything but a good man. courtry. So far as he knew, the abolitionists of Boston Mr. Crandall warmly eulogized the spirit which Mr. had been as ready to adopt every possible and practicable Garrison manifested. It is the duty of all, he thought, measure, as those in Worcester or elsewhere. Mr. R. re- to aim at a thorough regeneration, social and individuferred to the fact that the banner of the Worcester Free- al, reaching to the very foundations of society. dom Club had been taken from them by one of the Boston Police; and said that on its being restored to them, self as coinciding with the spirit of Mr. Crandall's restored to them, and again attempted to be seized, it was rescued by a olution, but she thought that, few as we are, we could colored man of Boston, and though broken in the strug- not dissolve our union with the slaveholding governgle, was triumphantly held.

trast the places unfavorably ;-he spoke of Worces ter, spirit. She compared the existing spirit in this com because it was his residence, and he knew whereof he munity and country with what it was in the time of affirmed. They had always protected their fugitive Patrick Henry, who said, * Give me liberty, or give me brethren. He wished a thorough organization, whose death.'

much depressed, by the state of things existing at this tempt to sketch, as they will be published in full from moment in this city, and generally through the North, a phonographic report by Mr. Jas. M. W. Yerrinton. to speak as he would like to do. Still, he had no feeling akin to despair. Indeed, he saw very many reasons for disgraceful fact of a man seized in Boston streets as a encouragement, North and South. At the South there slave, and demanded to be given up into slavery, and is an increasing body of non-slaveholders, looking with with reference to the Free Democratic Conventi more and more disfavor upon slavery; while at the meet on the morrow, proposed that this Convention North a party is arising steadily and surely, which will omit its session to-morrow. He made a motion to that ere long combine with the early and radical friends of effect. freedom to throw off the yoke of slavery. Mr. M. al- Samuel May, Jr., saying that the leading features luded to the fact that the beginning of the present anti-slavery movement was in the South, and with slavehold-doubtless be anti-Nebraska Bill and anti-Fugitive Slav-As long ago as 1817, the friends of the coloniza- Law, seconded the motion. tion scheme came to the North, and represented to the ABBY KELLEY FOSTER asken if the Free Soil Conve Northern people the deplorable condition of the slave tion would be a meeting for free speech. [No! from population, and the increasing demoralization of the some in the audience.] hite population, and with all zeal and eloquence besought the North to aid in mitigating and removing the speakers would be somewhat select, having b these fearful evils, and held out the colonization scheme vited hither from Washington and elsewhere, such a as a ready means to that end. The North responded; Messrs. Giddings, Hale, &c. we were long deceived by that Society; but we saw at Mrs. FOSTER, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, and WM. B. EARL length (whatever the motives of its originators) that opposed the motion to adjourn. the Society became a mere tool in the hands of the slaveholders, a convenient medium for conveying away meeting, save with general consent, withdrew his me restless and dangerous slaves, and a safety-valve by tion.
which the consciences of individual repentant slavehold.

many years since, led on by their wealthiest and most the Court-House, and of his repulse; he had told sure, requiring letter postage to be paid in specie, and the officers that he had lived and paid taxes forty years decared that 'the government must be resisted, peace-

the building at the point of the bayonet, notwithstand- cuze, a few days since, were informed that a fugitive ing he exhibited a pass from the U.S. Marshal. Some slave was about to be taken through their town on the ne said that a Virginian was admitted upon stating Railroad; and they assembled, three thousand strong. that he was such ! Mr. WRIGHT resumed, and declared to rescue him. It was a false alarm-perhaps a design that Massachusetts was insulted and trodden in the ed hoax. For her part, she believed in forcibly resondust; he alluded to the treatment of Mrs. Douglass and ing a kidnapped slave; not only in removing the rails, but in using powder and ball to put down the slave-Mr. John Orvis, of Boston, related a recent con- catchers. She could stand over the fire, as her versation held by one of Col. Suttle's slave-catching mother did, and run up lead into bullets. She companions in this city, with an acquaintance of his, who appealed to the men and women of Boston to rise having for some years resided in Texas, had acquired a and redeem themselves from the stain which now rested southern air and manner, and was doubtless mistaken on them, and show themselves worthy descendants of those true Spartan mothers,-the women of the Rev. olution. She said that the city council of Syracuse had voted that if the Central Rail Road (running through that city) should carry fugitive slaves on their way back to slavery, the rails should be taken up from their streets.

Rev. Mr. HASSALL, of Mendon, said, that two years ago he had risen to speak in this place, and had then prefaced his remarks by declaring himself no Garrisonian, though an abolitionist. Ever since that, said he I have been getting nearer and nearer to the 'Garriso nians.' And since he came to this city, on Friday last, what he had here seen had determined him to adopt for his motto, henceforth and foreser, 'No Union with Slaveholders!' He was glad to stand in unity with the Society here represented, for he regarded it as the quintessence of anti-slavery. He referred to the Unitarian meetings which he had attended that day ,- the prayermeeting in the morning, and me festival in the afternoon. While every other toric in the scope of religious discussion was treated, there had not been so much as ton Court-House, and soon (it was to be feared) to be

Rev. Mr. PIERPONT, of Nedford, desired to say that, Jesus loved and taught. (By one of the audience __ lation, he thought he did perceive a reference to the

Mr. FOWLER, of Cambridge, (a student in the The But, asked the speaker, will Colt's revolvers serve you? logical School,) in a speech of considerable length, said Have not many of the most mighty warriors been made he had had an experience in the Unitarian denominato bite the dust? He urged the adherence to peaceful tion, on this subject, which at times had greatly perprinciples until the evil nature of man shall be entirely plexed and alienated him; and then, at other times, had ouraged him. It is true, as his friend Hassall had JOHN PRINCE, of Essex, supported Mr. Foster's resolu- said, that no allusion was made, during the long Unitaions in favor of a thorough organization to protect the rian collation, to the slave case, till near the close; when fugitive. He would have that organization extensive, he himself had made an earnest appeal to his brethren and friends present, who received his words with the warmest applause.

Rev. Mr. HASSALL said this had transpired after I

W. L. GARRISON expressed his doubts as to where we [Note .-- We thought it strange that it was left to ound that Bastile in Court Square where Anthony elders and doctors of the law ought to have done at the

Rev. Mr. Foss rose to inform the audience that Mr. Adjourned to the evening.

EVENING. EDMUND QUINCY, President of the Con-

has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer MRS. THOMPSON (colored) with much effect defended are therefore forced to seek the peaceable dissolution of the Court House. As she sang aloud some interior and the peace method of resisting the slave-power, as the this Government, and the organization of a new Republic on the principle of universal and equal liberty

> Mr. C. said he considered division an evil in itself. union a good thing in itself : but he did not believe in the organization of secret clubs in every town in the the possibility of a true union, a real union between freedom and slavery. It was with pain that he had STEPHEN S. FOSTER farther explained his own position come to the conclusion that the dissolution of the Amerhim than with any other speaker who had yet appeared Mn. Remond, of Salem, here rose to complain of the on this platform;—notwithstanding Mr. G. had been so

ment of this country. Go where we may, we every-MR. Foster explained that he did not mean to con- where encounter the slaveholding and slave-driving

REV. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, said he was too Stone and Charles L. Remond, which we do not at-

WM. L. GARRISON, after a few remarks touching the

Mr. Garrison could not answer that. He suppose

Mr. GARRISON saying he had no wish to omit or

A vote was then taken, and carried, to adjourn to to ers could be relieved, without infecting the general mass; morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

JACKSON called to order at 10 o'clock Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Hutchins, of

ganization, or those who composed it, should be kept coalescing with the Democratic party, electing Go theif work very effectually. Tact is necessary, as well slovery man anywhere to be found, on the Supren as principle, in forwarding every good work. The Judicial Bench of the State. Who can assure us the ow. Such men as compose the United States troops hith, and not from any wish to cavil. would not hesitate to clear such a crowd with the bayonet and cannon. We must meet tyranny with an open free Soil party.

The resolutions offered by S. S. Foster respecting the Free Soil Convention, and a Committee of Conference Conn., H. C. Wright, S. S. Foster, and C. S. S. Griffing eis Jackson. of Ohio, and were unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Fosten addressed the women, exhorting them their husbands, fathers and brothers at the present religion in the land had been criminally reglectful of

G. W. F. MELLEN spoke on the general subject. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON. Edmund Quincy in the chair. Mrs. FOSTER spoke on the past and present position of the Free Soil party. Rev. S. S. GRISWOLD offered the following resolu-

Resolved. That anti-slavery is based upon those eter-

nal principles of equity which rest upon the Fathergood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and can never cease to agitate until these great truths are uni-

Resolved, That although the dissolution of the Union hould take place, such dissolution would not absolve s from laboring in the anti-slavery cause.

Col. WHITING, of Concord, being in the chair, These resolutions were discussed by Mr. Griswold, Rev. J. Claffin of Vermont, Mrs. Thompson, and Elizabeth Wright.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER offered the following resolution Resolved, That the Free Soil party, by supporting a Constitution and Union which, according to its own interpretation, allow of the enslavement of one sixth of cause ur population, and by electing to office many of the has proved itself devoid of principle, false to the cause of Liberty, and utterly unworthy of the confidence and peated here. support of those who would labor effectually for the ablition of slavery.

EVENING. Francis Jackson in the chair.

HERBERT GLEASON, of Malden, expressed the hope that we should have short speeches, unless the speakers were endowed with peculiar power to edify. EDMUND QUINCY addressed the Convention. He said

was a plain, blunt man ; he only spake right on, and what a work, said Mr. Q., has this anti-slavery agi- mise. In such an attempt the right perishes, have it, and they love it, not for itself and its hideous round and excommunicate the church. features, but for what it gives them. In their minds, the Fifth Avenue, for tours abroad, for works of art and magnificent equipages, for dinners of ten courses came the revolution which brought Charles the First to cry is Victory or Death; therefore, the block? Did it commence in 1642? No; but far Resolved, That the only issue to be made in the precan Revolution begin in 1775-at Lexington and Bunk- holders. the faithful lessons and rebukes it receives at the hands the Free Soil party, viz. : t. In faith, and with assured vision, we are sowing of them both. truth. God will watch and care for it, and give it an office.

abundant and a glorious harvest. Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, addressed the helps to elect the vilest pro-slavery men to office neeting. He spoke of the very great difference, in many respects, between Syracuse and Boston, and the conse-He proceeded to explain the tone of censure and sever- made.] ity, which some might think he had used, in his yester-

At this point, WENDELL PHILLIPS was recognized entering the house,-for the first time during the Sesentering the house,—for the first time during the said with the last speaker had used (or rather abused) the slave case now pending in the city, excited anew the adplace in the hearts of the friends of freedom. Soon as he was recognized, murmurs of applause began, which the platform, three cheers were called for Wendell Phillins, and given with an unequalled enthusiasm. Some unreflecting person in the rear called for three groans for true honor, from the first hour of this kidnapping outrage. One feeble groan from two or three persons arose, and died away, unable to reach a second. Instantly followed the call, Three cheers for Theodore Parker, and another tremendous outburst of feeling Mr. Parker had in the regard and confidence of the

came forward and addressed the Convention in a speech evening. of very great power. [It will appear at length, from

the phonographic report.]

Then followed loud calls for Theodore Parker, but he was not in the house.

Gen. HENRY WILSON being recognized in the audience, was loudly called for, came forward, and made an ani- and protects Slavery. mated speech ; (which also will be fully reported.)

tutional views, and voting for true anti-slavery men.' expended. Mr. WRIGHT asked how men were to be brought to

send at able and faithful anti-slavery lecturers such Convention reassembled at the Melodeon. FRANCIS as Johns R. Giddings,-to revolutionize the public sen-

Mr. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER wished to ask Gen. Wil Charlestown, and Messrs. Stacy of Milford, Remond of Salem, and May of Boston.

Charlestown, and May of Boston.

Charlestown, and May of Boston. Mr. Paixce, of Essex, further advocated his idea of shallnot be helping the worst pro-slavery men into of secret organization; not that the fact of such an orsecret, but their modus operandi. The Underground S. Routwell, a timid doughface, to the Governor's chair, and did sai helping to place Caieb Cushing, (!) the vilest pro-Faneuil Hall meeting had recommended that the streets we shall not, by and by, see them putting that should be blocked with people, and the carrying off of wretched tool of slavery, Benjamin F. Hallet, into of-fice? Mrs. F. said she asked these questions in good

> Mr. Conun made a few remarks, favorable to th Adjourned.

> > THURSDAY.

The Convention again assembled at the Melodeor herewith, were further debated by Messrs. Griswold of and was called to order, soon after 10 o'clock, by Fran

Rev. Mr. CRANDALL, of New Jersey, spoke well or the irresistible power of the principle of good-will to all work for the anti-slavery cause, and stand beside men. He acknowledged that the professed ministers of their duty to the anti-slavery cause; but, he said, the people had been guilty too. He said it was the people's duty to go ahead of the ministers, when they kept back, and to become, themselves, true ministers of Christ and

N. H. WHITING, of Marshfield, made a clear and very impressive statement of the corrupting effects of our union with slaveholders upon Northern conscience and feeling. He showed the long and toilsome labor yet SAMUEL MAY, Jr., in a few remarks, introduced th

subject of pecuniary contributions, and moved that the Conmittee of Finance now proceed to receive donation and pledges of money to the anti-slavery treasury Seconded, and unanimously adopted.

S. S. Foster, of Worcester, spoke of the necessity contributing freely to aid this cause.

LUCY STONE followed on the same subject. The brothers Hutchinson were introduced, and bear tifully sang together a song-"Let the bondman go

APTERNOON. Edmund Quincy in the chair. Mrs. CATHERINE S. BROWN spoke on the sufferings of weman, and her right and her duty to advocate this

On motion of S. May, Jr., six persons were added to t pro-slavery men and doughfaces of the country, the Vice Presidents of the Convention. Their names, having been printed on the list above, need not be re-

THOMAS GARRETT, of Delaware, (one of those whose ames were thus added.) and who is extensively known After some discussion of the same, the Convention as a fast friend of the slave, and one who has aided near two thousand slaves in obtaining their liberty, was loudly called for, was introduced to the audience, came forward, was received with the warmest cheers, and made a brief statement of the case of some recent fugi-

The HUTCHINSON brothers again sang an anti-slavery song, "Slavery is a hard foe to battle," which was he was no orator, as Phillips is, and as Garrison is; he received with great applause.

Rev. CALEB STETSON eloquently advocated the idea, em that which they themselves did know. But that there never can exist any compromise between he thanked God that he had given the best years of his freedom and slavery, - between the right and the wrong life to the anti-slavery cause. (Cheers.) He knew not I may compromise with a man who demands of me my that he had done the slave any good, or if he had been | bread and butter-giving him the butter and keeping able to help forward the day of his deliverance; but he the bread myself. But between things which are radidid know that he had greatly benefitted himself. And cally opposite to each other, there can be no comprotation accomplished! The whole land rocking with wrong remains; freedom will disappear, and slavery agitation, brought about by just such meetings as we and oppression reign triumphant. He emphaticall are now holding. These meetings are the laboratories declared his conviction that the time had come when we where revolutions are commenced. Jesus uttered a should adopt a system of entire excommunication, and philosophical truth when he said to his disciples. 'The refuse all connection and intercourse with the slaveingdom of God is within you.' It is the in-dwelling holder and kidnapper, with the violators of oaths and idea, will, sentiment, which make the man, and which, the breakers of promises. He spoke now of a social and in the bosoms of true men, work out the widest and political excommunication. As for excommunication deepest changes in human society. Why have we Sla- from the church, he feared it was useless to speak of very in this country? It is because the people love to that ; he feared that all honest men would soon turn

On motion of S. S. Foster, the resolution on the Fre Slavery stands for money, for gain, for prosperity; it Soil party, and that offered by H. C. Wright on the stands for clipper-ships, for houses in Beacon street and Dissolution of the Union, were taken up for discussion. Mr. Wright's resolution is as follows :

Whereas, the only ground on which Liberty and and twenty-five kinds of wine, &c., &c., &c. Whence Slavery should ever meet, is the battle-field whose war-

back in the days of early Paritanism. The men who sent Anti-Slavery struggle is, the Dissolution of the began it were the parish ministers who left their bene- American Union, which extends protection alike to fices and livings for conscience sake, and taught the Slavery and Liberty, and the formation of a Northern people their rights and their duties. Did the Ameri- Confederacy, on the principle of No Union with Slaveer Hill? Surely not. But through the long years, Mr. Fosten supported the resolutions at some length,

when the exactions and tyrannies of the Home govern- going into a searching examination of the course and ment were discussed at firesides and from pulpits, the policy of the Free Soil-party in Massachusetts. He repopular mind was educating, and the generation was in ferred to their placing Boutwell and Cushing in office .raining which was to accomplish that great work .- men who never could have been placed in the offices And we are preparing the way for a new and greater they held in this State, had not the Free Soil men given revolution,-we are pioneering the way for those who them their votes ; and this, after having declared it to are coming to perfect it. We are educating the public be a pro-slavery act in the democrats to vote for these mind for it, and the public conscience is ripening under very men. Mr. F. made three distinct charges against

of the uncompromising abolitionists. Let us not then 1. That, acknowledging the Constitution and Union have any fear for our work, or for the manner of doing to be on the side of slavery, it still goes for the support

around us and through the land the seeds of everlasting 2. That it selects and supports pro-slavery men for 3. That it amalgamates with pro-slavery parties, and

[It should be understood that a leading Free Soil gentleman was in the audience at the time the above charges quent difficulty of making a comparison between them. were distinctly made by Mr. Foster. No reply was

> JOHN A. INNIS attempted a reply to Mr. Foster, in the course of which he was declared out of order for offensive personalities.

arless course since the commencement of the fugitive freedom of speech here granted, and upon the rowdy slave case now pending in the city, excited anew the ad-miration of thousands, and had won for him a larger place in the hearts of the friends of freedom. Soon as

He then proceeded to speak of the slave-case at the oon swelled into tumultuous cheering. As he came to Court House, and of the question, whether Anthony Burns would, or would not, be carried from Boston int slavery. He said it was no new thing in this country ; Theodore Parker. Mr. Parker has been equally devoted with Mr. Phillips to the slave's welfare and the city's reminded us that, every eight minutes day and night, sation, a new human being is kidnapped, and added to the stock of American slaves; and said that the large majority of those, who are now so shocked and offended at this case, have been for years defending and sustaining the system of slavery, have been themselves in closest Parker, and another tremetada union with stavenousers, and make the most sweeping fied the Abolitionists generally in the most sweeping ion with slaveholders, and have denounced and vili-

After a few further remarks from H. C. Wright and WENDELL PRILLIPS (being vehemently called for) Caroline Hinckley, on the slave case, adjourned to the

> Evening. Francis Jackson in the chair. Mrs. EMMA R. Coe, of Ohio, spoke upon the submis

sion of Massachusetts to the Slave Power, and upon the character of that American religion which countenance

Mrs. JOSEPHINE GRIFFING, of Ohio, spoke with mu HENRY C. WRIGHT asked Gen. Wilson to tell us how feeling and effect upon the case of Anthony Burns, and we are to 'change the hearts and consciences of the the conduct of the City government and people of Boston therein. She replied also to an inquiry which had Mr. Wilson replied, 'By inculcating sound consti- been made of her, how the funds of the abolitionists ar

Mr. Quincy read to the Convention the following vote thus ; and went on to urge the Free Soil party to resolutions, which were received with great enthusias

and unanimously adopted, the Convention rising in

Resolved, That we would assure Richard H. Dana, Junior, and Charles M. Ellis, the counsel of Anthony Byrnes, of our warmest gratitude and our deepest atmiration for the prompt and generous devotion with which they hastened to his help, and for the consum. mate skill, sagacity and eloquence which they have lavished in his defence against his kidnappers; and whatener may be the success of their labors, we know that they will find their reward in the approbation of heir own consciences, the grateful appliances of the overs of liberty throughout the world, and the honor. able place they have won for themselves on the pages of their country's history.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention he equested to forward to Messrs. Dana and Ellis a copy

The remainder of the evening was occupied with remarks by Messrs. Garrison and Phillips, which were phonographically reported, and may be expected in fall

The resolutions before the Convention, not already assed upon, were then put to vote, and were adopted. [Note. The whole amount of cash collections and

the year, is \$650.1

nations at the Convention, including the evening fees taken at the door, was \$666, -a larger sum than ever before taken. The amount of pledges, payable during

EDMUND QUINCY, President of the Convention

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., } Secretaries.

THE DEED OF INFAMY CONSUMMATER Yes-A MAN has been successfully kidnapped in Boson, and carried off to Virginia as the rightful property of another ! The friends of justice, freedom, humani have been foiled in their efforts to deliver him, and the Fugitive Slave Law has again been enforced in close

proximity to Fancuil Hall and Bunker Hill. On Friday last, after a week of unparalleled excitament, Commissioner Loring gave his decision touching the case of Anthony Burns, the alleged fugitive slave from Virginia; pronouncing him to be no man, but a thing-not an accountable being, but a mere chattel: pronouncing the Declaration of Independence to be alie George Washington and his associates traitors and cut-throats, the Golden Rule an absurdity, and Jesus of Nazareth an impostor; pronouncing despetism to be law, villany equity, man-stealing democracy ; pronouncing God to be a respecter of persons, a despiser of the poor and needy, an infinite demon, who has made a arge portion of the human race only for chains and slavery; proncuncing all those who deny that man can be the property of man, whose souls are fired with indignation in view of the most terrible form of onnes. sion under the sun, who aim to deliver the spoiled out of the hands of the oppressor, to be rebels, fanatics and

Read his decision, as recorded on our fourth page; and, amidst the jumble of its words and the inco of its expressions, mark the cool audacity, the devilis intent, the unmitigated scoundrelism, which thoroughly pervade it. See on what ground this Satanic Commissioner declared Burns to be a fugitive slave-solely on an admission said by his kidnappers to have been made to them within the first ten minutes after they had him within their wolfish grasp !! No other evidence is deemed worth a straw. And this is law-'law which has its seat in the bosom of God' !!!

How little cause the South has for exultation, and n what estimation she will hold the miserable official flunkeys here who have tried so desperately to win her favor, the following paragraph from the Richmond Enquirer of Friday last, very satisfactorily indicates

'Such an execution of the Fugitive Slave Law as the whole community is against the law. The press, white affecting to deprecate any demonstration of violent, have inflamed the passions of the mob by demunciations of slavery, and pathetic pictures of the wrongs of the fagitive. The municipal authorities openly incited the rabble to riot, and the Commissioner himself betrays corrupt prejudice against the claimant. Meanwhile, the most respectable citizens have been inactive, if not indifferent spectators of the violent scenes, and but for the stern demonstration of Federal power, the law would have been trampled under foot by an enraged populace. The affair is not more encouraging to the South than

The affair is not more encouraging to the Son creditable to Northern patriotism. There the treatment of Mr. Suttle to induce Son men to pursue their slaves to Boston. Apart from the personal danger he has encountered, the expense of his journey will more than cover the value of his slare. Not only has he been annoyed by every sort of vextion and insult, but he has been arrested on a criminal secusation, and will be brought to plead like a culpit

before a jury of abolitionists.

Although such be our view of the Boston riot, yet we are not at all disposed to a violent ebullition of passion. It is against our philosophy to quarrel with a mishay which teaches a salutary lesson, and promises a fortunate result.

One fact, at least, is settled :- No man can be carried from Boston as a slave, except by the military power of the United States, and at the point of the bayonet. Let another victim be seized, and the late excitement shall be as tranquillity itself, in comparison with what will follow.

Another fact is not less certain :- To sanction a deed, or to connive at its perpetration, is to commit it. Every man, therefore, who assisted in carrying Burns on board of the Revenue Cutter, is before God A MAN-STEALER, and far more deserving of the gallows than a commot murderer. Of the preëminently guilty abettors in this work of diabolism, we shall have something more definite to say next week. The Baltimore Patriot says of the statement made in

the Woman's Rights Convention by a woman speaker, that she is the sister of Col. Suttle, and that he was born in New Hampshire : 'We have full authority for say, ing it is not true. Colonel Suttle is a native of Virgini and was born in Stafford county, and he has never been married. So the whole story is a fabrication. This we state on the authority of a gentleman from Virginia, who is an intimate personal acquaintance of Col. Suttle." The woman was probably insane

We are happy to publish the following card, at an evidence of honesty and manhood on the part of a city official,— faithful found among the faithles, which, under the circumstances, is worthy of the highest commendation. We learn, with great pleasure, the a handsome testimonial is to be presented to Mr. Hayes, as a proof that his noble conduct is appreciated by many in this community.

To His Honor, the Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City of Boston: Through all the excitement attendant upon the arr and trial of the Fugitive, by the U. S. Government

have not received an order which I have con consistent with my duties as an Officer of the Puntil this day, at which time I have received an which, if performed, would implicate me tion of that infamous 'Fugitive Slave Bill I therefore resign the office which I now held as a Captain of the Watch and Police from this hour, 11 o'clock, A. M.

Most respectfully yours

THE COURT HOUSE ATTACK CASE. The primary examination before the Police Court was finished We day afternoon. Justice Cushing decided that John C Cluer, Henry Stowe, and Nelson Hopewell, (colored,) should be fully discharged; Martin Stowell, John Mor rison, Walter Bishop, (colored,) and Thomas Jackson, (colored,) were fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of murder; Albert Brown, Jr., Walter Phenix, (colored,) John Wesley, (colored,) John J. Roberts and John Thompson, were held in \$3000 to take their trial for riot.

THE SATANIC PRESS. Read the devilish articles, in regard to 'law and order,' &c., on our first page. No eater villains live unhung than such editors.

TNE 9 MPH OP THE NAPPING L INT OF THE ! morning, all ere guarded, see ery person who al's guard, rep of Col. Suttle, were admitted

tance. ent U. S. Artille yard and receive The cannon t d in Court squa nce of the coursels street. Soon a achment of U. S. midable piece at position until with the exception achment of arti log and firing, (of purpose of givi to speed and precise sary. The piece to sweep the st

consequence of r Gen. Edmand n. Accordin the city beg ies at seven oner, the streets I sic. The tro he Common, wi Lancers and under commi e following is 1st Battation Lin Co. B, Boston Li

6th Reg't Artillery, Co. B, Columbia Co. C, Washingto Co. D, Roxbury Co. E, American Co. F, Webster Co. G, Bay State Co. H, Shields's the Reg't Light Co. A, Boston 1 Co. C. Pulaski G Co. D. Boston L Co. E. Boston C o. F. Independ o. G. Washing o. H. Mechanic

Rattalion Li

-Co. A, Nati

Co. B. Union Gr

Co. C, Sarsfield Cadets—Division leutenant Colone At 9 o'clock, th rt, all the aver h a great mult le excitement me and sorrow Early in the n

To the Citizeneat the city, this shief of police, a spective forces upon the city full discretionary. All well dispurgently request be found necessal argumstances to reumstances to ilitary, in the Mayor's Office This Proclam louse, by a ma The Commiss

oking haggard lown by a deep upon him. The outward gone a marked and adorned fo triumph or def the adjournmen ed among then new hat of the and gaiter boot During the his gaze upon t

between himse detailed, he li When it was s back' to Virgi phatically, as false one. The the unfortuna As soon as side of the cor all persons, o within its lim

A force of

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those whose At eleven Grimes, calle (Dana and C with the pris to the transp As soon as the front of was draped followed by merchants, shawls and at which th horrence of draped in b Presently

of men, to t and there l time. An bravely de word LIBER across from to the Com til the who ers of blac corner of (of the vene streets, wa from which The melan A 11 1-

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TIDNAPPING LAW ENFORCED AT THE titude. ONT OF THE BAYONET - MASSACHU-ETTS IN DISGRACEPUL VASSALAGE

norning, all the avenues leading to the court garded, seemingly, with redoubled vigilance, nerson who offered himself to enter was scrualosely. None but those belonging to the guard, reporters, a few members of the bar. Suttle, and a few other privileged charvere admitted to enter. All others were denied

E. S. Artillery, having previously been to the ri and received a field piece, marched up State The cannon was drawn by a pair of horses, and bort square, a little south of the easterly reef. Soon after, the artillery were relieved by ment of U. S. Marines, who stood guard over idable piece of ordnance. The cannon was kept position until the time of taking away the fugith the exception of a short interval, during which ment of artillery went through the motions of and firing, (without discharging,) for the evipose of giving information to the public as to and precision with which it could be fired, if ry. The piece was then loaded with powder and and the artillery men, with matches lighted, stood to sweep the street, if necessary.

Gen. Edmands for all the Boston troops in his Accordingly, the several companies of M. V. the city began to assemble at their respective es at seven o'clock in the morning, and soon sic. The troops marched to the parade ground he Common, where they formed into column, with cers and Light Dragoons on the right-the le under command of Major Gen. Edmands. The following is a list of the troops :

lst Battalian Light Dragoons, Maj. T. J. Pierce-Co and Lancers, Captain Wilmarth-78 rank and B. Boston Light Dragoons, Wright-75 rank and

b. B. Boston Light Dragoons, Fraction A. Rez't Artillery, Col. Robert Cowdin—Co. A, on Artillery, Capt. Evans—37 guns.
B. Colambian Artillery, Cass—73 guns.
C. Washington Artillery, Whorff—40 guns.
D. Rogbury Artillery, Burrill—31 guns.
E. American Artillery, Granger—30 guns.
F. Webster Artillery, McKenny—35 guns.
G. Bay State Artillery, McCafferty—37 guns.
H. Shields's Artillery, Young—46 guns.
Rez't Light Infantry, Col. Charles L. Holbrook.
A. Boston Light Infantry, Captain Rogers—45

Guards, Wright-42 guns. , Poliski Guards, wright—42 guns. 5, Beston Light Guards, Follett—40 guns. 5, Beston City Guards, French—36 guns. 1 Independent Boston Fusileers, Cooley—36 guns. 5, Washington Light Infantry, Upton—48 guns.

Mechanic Infantry, Adams. talion Light Infantry, Major Robert I. Bur a. A. National Guard, Lieut. Harlow, command

C. Sarsfield Guards, Hogan—39 guns. Goldes—Divisionary Corps of Independent Cadets, tenant Colonel Thomas C. Amory, commanding— At 9 o'clock, the hour of opening the Commission rt, all the avenues leading to that building were filled

th a great multitude of human beings. No great outement was manifested, but a deep feeling of me and sorrow seemed to pervade all. Early in the morning, Mayor S:nith issued the fol-

To the Citizens of Boston. To secure order through-it the city, this day, Major General Edmands, and the eff of police, will make such disposition of the re-ective forces under their commands, as will best prothat important chiect : and they are clothed with Il discretionary powers to sustain the laws of the land.
All well disposed citizens, and other persons, are gently requested to leave those streets which it may found necessary to clear temporarily, and under no ustances to obstruct or molest any officer, civil

illitary, in the lawful discharge of his duty.

J. V. C. SMITH, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston, J.

June 2, 1854.

This Proclamation was read on the steps of the Court louse, by a man in a white hat, and was received by e crowd with cheers, groans and hisses.

The Commissioner came in at 9 o'clock precisely oking haggard and care-worn, and evidently pressed down by a deep sense of the heavy responsibility weighing upon him. [For his infamous decision, see our

The outward appearance of the prisoner had undergone a marked charge. He looked like a victim decked and adorned foe some great sacrificial occasion either of triumph or defeat. The officers in charge had, since the adjournment of the court on Wednesday, contributed among themselves an entire suit from top to toe; new hat of the latest fashion, new cut coat, vest, pants and gaiter boots, at a cost of forty dollars.

During the delivery of the decision, the prisoner fixed his gaze upon the Commissioner, and as the conversation between himself and master, sworn to by witnesses, was detailed, he listened with the most intense earnestness. When it was stated that he said he was 'willing to go back' to Virginia, the prisoner shook his head very emphatically, as if to indicate that the statement was a false one. This act was noticed by many persons, and created considerable surprise, as well as sympathy for the unfortunate man.

As soon as the announcement of the decision of the Commissioner was made known to the crowd on the outside of the court house, the police cleared the square of all persons, other than those who had special business

A force of police was stationed at every avenue leading to the square, with orders to admit none, excepting ose whose business required them inside.

At eleven o'clock, Mr. Dana, attended by Rev. Mr. Grimes, called upon Mr. Freeman, and asked that they (Dana and Grimes) be permitted to walk, side by side, rith the prisoner, or the Marshal, from the Court House to the transport ship. This the Marshal refused. As soon as the news spread that 'Burns must go back,'

the front of Hon. John C. Park's office, in Court Square, was draped in black; and his example was not only followed by the other lawyers in that vicinity, but the merchants, and others, on the line of march to the Revenue Cutter. In one building, the ladies took their shawls and mantles, and hung them from the windows at which they were spectators, in testimony of their abhorrence of the deed. The Commonwealth office was speedily draped in black, and six United States flags,

draped in black, were suspended from the upper story. Presently a large coffin was borne upon the shoulders of men, to the corner of State and Washington streets, and there held aloft by strong arms, for a considerable time. An attempt was made to seize it, but it was bravely defended. It was afterwards labelled with the word Liberty, and suspended with strong lines drawn across from the corner of Court and Washington streets, to the Commonwealth building, and there remained unil the whole procession had passed under it. Streamers of black were also spread across the street, at the corner of Court and Washington streets. From the store of the venerable Samuel May, corner of State and Broad treets, was extended across the street, drapery of black. from which hung two American ensigns, union down! The melancholy cortege had to pass beneath this token

A 11 1-2 o'clock, a grand official movement was made clear the entire crowd from the streets and sidewalks leading from the Court house to the wharf. First, twenty-one military companies marched down Court and state streets in solid column, after which the police made the most strenuous efforts to clear the sidewalks. Over an hour was spent in this endeavor, which was not finally effected until the military formed lines on both

appeared, they were greeted with hisses, groans, and cheers were given for Dana and Ellis, and groans for shouts of derision. The terms 'Cowards,' 'Kidnappers,' Loring and Hallett. Twice or three times, persons calland 'Man-Stealers,' were shouted at them from thou- ed for cheers for President Pierce, but the response was sands of voices, and many of them hung their heads in feeble. shame. One universal sentiment of indignation, shame. Some delay in starting the boat, after receiving of and humiliation seemed to pervade the entire communi-ty. Denunciations of Pierce, Cushing, Hallett, and by getting on board the field-piece from the Navy Yard, other prominent kidnappers, were upon all lips, and and on hand in Court Square Friday morning. Col. curses loud and deep. It was everywhere apparent that Dulany would not leave it, subject, as it might be, to an entire revolution in public sentiment had taken place insults from the crowd. He therefore ordered it to b since the rendition of Thomas Simms; and the most dismounted, and carried on board; which order was exconservative men in the city at that time, appeared yes- couted under Capt. Couch, of the artillery, assisted by

ice, to render abortive all attempts at a rescue, and an excited multitude. They had with the cannon sixty lice, to render abortive all attempts at a rescue, and the people were driven back through all the cross streets charges of cannister shot.

Burns was ledged on board the steamer John Taylor and the and Corphill and Market street, on the north-strong at T wharf, and taken directly into the cabin out of

house in the following order: A detachment of the Boston Lancers in front, followed

A company of United States Infantry, from New-

port : and A company of United States Mari nes.

selves to the Marshal for duty, were drawn up in the to Virginia. form of a hollow square, in the centre of which was the poor fugitive, the United States Marshal and his officers. Cutter, gives the following particulars:— They were armed with pistols and drawn cutlasses. This body-guard was composed of the dregs of society; nearly all were blacklegs and thieves, most of whom have been or ought to be inmates of our prisons. The him feel bad to part with so many friends. Some price of the dregs of society; and the harbor, we had an interview we had an in have been or ought to be inmates of our prisons. The sight was a disgrace to a city which claims the title of the Athens of America, and the sooner the aid of such men is refused by government officers, the earlier law will be considered as law, and not as an exhibition of brute force.'

Then followed the field-piece, drawn by a span of the content of the content

that street, on the back side of Long wharf, to T. wharf.
The suddenness of the turn, which could not have been anticipated, caused a great crowd at the corner. They attempted no violence, but those in front were pushed on The cutter Morris passed the outer station measures were used by the military on the occasion.

We are not aware that any one was hurt, but several

In the evening Gen. Edmands and other

Commonwealth building, at the corner of State street, the procession was saluted with a shower of Cayenne pepper A bottle containing liquid, supposed to be from out of town. The estimate at least 50,000 per sulphuric acid, was thrown from the building, but it sons. The city had the crowded appearance of a holistruck the pavement, was dashed to pieces, and its con-

a teamster attempted to pass the line formed by Com-pany A, Boston Artillery. He was ordered back, but

head. He was taken by the police to station No. 1, company participates in Bachanal

where medical aid was procured for him. refused a passage; he again attempted to move along, of such disreputable conduct. when the soldier thrust his bayonet at him ; it went The Commonwealth says: through his shirt collar and grazed his neck, causing a

who is in the employment of Dr. Marsh, Roxbury, came into the city Friday afternoon to procure a bottle of medicine. On his return homewards, when in Mayor Smith to everlasting infamy. Commercial street, some of the soldiers saw the bottle Just as the steame. John Taylor left the wharf, a ma in his hand, and suspected it was vitriol, whereupon cried out, 'Well, I'm glad the nigger's gone.' Scarce a soldier and one or two others laid hold upon the ly were the words out of his mouth, when a sailor youth, broke his bottle, inflicted a wound upon his body stepped up, and, with the exclamation, 'You lubber,' with a bayonet, cut him in the head, and otherwise severely injured him. Mr. Ela is a most inoffensive fight, when he was knocked down a second time. He

It is bad enough to be placed under martial law, reached the military, and claimed their protection. without numbering the defenders of the peace among the peace-breakers.

Several arrests were made during the day for disturbing the peace; among the persons committed to the station house was William Jones (colored,) one of the witnesses for the defence, and W. H. Bass; the latter was armed out of the square about 11 o'clock, on Friday, and with pistols. Jones was arrested in State street for soon as the crowd saw him, he was greeted with twelve disturbing the peace by his zealous harangue relative hearty cheers. to the wickedness of the proceedings. As he passed a- THE PURCHASE OF BURNS. At a meeting of the offilong in custody, he was repeatedly cheered.

The avenues leading to the various banks being pay their notes, were obliged to pay the expense of a ing resolve was also passed :-

the vicinity of Long wharf were thronged. At one Constitution and laws of the United States and of o'clock, a military company marched to T wharf, stop- Commonwealth. ping all passage to that wharf, and the report was cirping all passage to that wharf, and the report was cir-culated that it was from here the fugitive was to be do these kidnapping accomplices possess. Their mone

At the time, the steamer John Taylor was lying in the perish with them ! stream, with her steam up, ready to go when she might be wanted. The riggings of vessels in the vicinity were thronged with spectators. Long wharf was kept clear about sixty days. He is said to be a natural son of a of heavy teams, from about half-past 12 o'clock. At distinguished Virginian, and his mother is now living of heavy teams, from about half-past 12 o'clock. At about that hour, the 'Black Maria,' with paupers for intelligent, and being a healthy young man, command-

The marines on Long wharf were assaulted with missiles, but the order of 'aim' was effectual in scattering of some friends, and presented a very respectable apthe assemblage. The artillery were soon after assailed pearance. Previous to his removal, he removal from a new building, with bricks and mortar. A de- with the officer against having his hands confined. H. tachment charged upon the building, and cleared it of said if they were going to send him back like a felon its inmates at the point of the bayonet.

MPH OF THE SLAVE POWER — THE sides of the street to keep back the pressure of the multitude.

In every portion of the city, wherever the military lower end of Long Wharf, gave forth groans and hisses.

terday to be foremost in defunciation of the inhuman fugitive slave law, and all the proceedings under it.

Every precaution was taken by the military and poirritating than that of bullets, the jeers and groans of

detachments of troops and constables being posted at all sight of the immense multitude gathered on the wharves the crossings.

A large number of sailors vented their At 2 1-2 o'clock, the procession started from the court indignation at the proceedings by most vigorous and long-continued groans and hisses.

At 20 minutes past 3 o'clock, the steamer left th wharf, and proceeded down the harbor to the Revenue Cutter Morris, which had been previously towed down to the castle.

The slave was attended by Deputy U. S. Marshal

A company of United States and the procession, to sweep the street, if necessary.

Of the volunteer guard of the slave in the procession, on the U.S. Of the volunteer guard of the slave in the procession, of the Atlas thus speaks: 'A body of some 125 individuant, Asa O. Butman, Charles Godfrey and William Black, who were detailed to accompany Burns on his passage in the Atlast thus speaks: 'When the Boston troops in his passage in the Company Burns on his passage in the Company Burns on his passage.

The reporter of the Herald, who was on board the

Going down the harbor, we had an interview

Then followed the field-piece, drawn by a span of horses, and manned by six of the members of the 4th Regiment U. S. Artillery, under Lieut. Couch, and second corps of U. S. Marines brought up the rear under Lieut. Queen.

The procession went down State street to Long wharf at the result of the trial, and Brent manifested an excess

The procession went down State street to Long wharf at a quick step, all the way receiving the groans and isses of an indignant people, not the least emphatic of which proceeded from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, where, it being high change, a great number of our first men congregated.

Such a crowd as pressed on the sidewalks of State street we never before saw in Boston. At Commercial street, the procession turned off, and proceeded down the stemer gave the Cutter street, the procession turned off, and proceeded down was quietly moored at the end of Union wharf.

Thus concludes the exciting events connected with

by those behind, and, says the Transcript, undue harsh past 4 o'clock, and at sunset was ten miles east of the

In the evening, Gen. Edmands and other officers persons were pushed down an open cellar way, and the Brigade, partook of a collation at the Albion. His were in imminent danger of their lives, in more ways Honor the Mayor was present, and gave a sentiment As the column was passing what is known as the promptness with which they had discharged their diffi-

cult and arduous duties.

There were immense numbers of people in the city,

Near the corner of Chatham and Commercial streets, Neither Boston, its people or humanity, could bear up

The conduct of a portion of the military, says the pany A. Boston Artifiery. The was indeceded to go, and swore at the military. One of the Chronicle, is open to severe censure it was indeceded to go, and swore at the military. company thrust a bayonet into his horse, whereupon rous, unsoldierlike, unmanly, and in some cases ever the crowd pressed in to see what was the matter. Probably supposing they intended an attack, Capt. Evans gave the order to his company to fire! The muskets were brought to the shoulders, when Lieutenant Colonel
Boyd, who accidentally was near enough to hear the order, countermanded it, and thereby prevented the fatal result which must have followed. The horse, we few years past. When a respectable citizen respectfulunderstand, died from the wound.

A horse belonging to a member of the corps of Lancers, who was on duty in Commercial street, was fatally stabbed in the side by some unknown person.

One man, named John M. Clark, from Vermont, being somewhat excited, received a sabre wound on the indifference to the feelings of many citizens; when a street; when an officer evinces such deplorable igno-A gentleman connected with the evening press of rance of his duty as to order a shop-keeper to close his this city had been to the custom house on business, and store, because he sees fit to drape it in mourning; when was returning to his office, when he was stopped by one such scenes are perpetrated in Boston, we shall not re of the soldiers on duty. He told his business, but was main silent, or cease to express our unqualified censure

slight flow of blood. At this time, a policeman came up, and politely passed the gentleman through the lines.

A young man (says the Herald) by the name of Ela, 'The orders given to the police were to clear the

Such a sanguinary order as this, should consign

knocked him down. The fallen man got up and showed young man, and gave no occasion for this ruffianly attween his legs, which again tripped him up. At last he

> The Hereld has a card from Capt. Cass, of the Co lumbian Artillery, (Irish.) in which he denies the story that his company volunteered. He says they were o dered out.

R. H. Dana, the senior counsel for the defence, passe

eers of the first battalion of Light Dragoons, at the Fourth Ward House, on Saturday afternoon, Major closed up by the military, many of the brokers were Pierce presiding, a committee was chosen to confer with unable to settle their stock contracts, and quite a num- the other officers of the first division, for the purpose of ber of merchants, who could not get to the banks to raising funds for the purchase of Burns. The follow-

'That while we regret the unpleasant duty which has Large numbers of persons were on the steps and roofs of the Custom House. The windows and doorways in a citizen soldiers, at all times, and at all hazards.

about that hour, the 'Black Maria,' with paupers for Deer Island, passed down, and created some sensation. A colored woman, who supposed that it contained the fugitive, fell upon her knees, and was pulled out by the fugitive, fell upon her knees, and was pulled out by the crowd, just in season to prevent being run over.

Most of the occupants of stores on Long wharf closed their doors at about 1 o'clock, many of them wishing to show their detestation of the deed about to be consum-

Burns was dressed in an entire suit of black, the gift they should put on his old clothes again, and not le

handcuffs disgrace his appearance. His remonstrance was regarded, and he was allowed to go as he desired much to his gratification.

Rev. Mr. Dexter, of Boston, in a sermon 'upon the times,' on Sunday, stated that Burns, the fugitive, was a REGULAR ORDAINED AND PRACTISING MINISTER OF THE BAPTIST PERSUASION.

Rev. Mr. Grimes, minister of the Baptist

(colored,) the counsel of Burns, R. H. Dana and Mr. Ellis, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and some others, had an interview with Burns, a short time pre vious to his departure. The scene was one touching in the extreme. The reverend gentleman exhorted him to be of good cheer, for that freedom of manhood which was now denied him, would ere long be regained.

Messrs. Dana and Ellis tendered him their sympathy in his misfortune, and were sad beyond expression that their efforts, given with earnestness and hope, had not

Burns, grateful beyond terms to convey his emotions thanked them repeatedly and affectionately through the thick falling tears.

been attended with success.

The party then left. It was an interview long to b

Several negotiations to purchase Burns were pre-

the time of the attack, but that they did not arm them

lem, refused to accept the permission to visit his son in

The Slave Trial. Fetridge & Co. have published the whole account of the Boston Slave Riot, with a verbatim report of the trial, a verbatim report of Judge Loring's decision, corrected by himself, the arguments of the counsel on either side, as written and corrected to morrow of the case.

Boston, May 31, 1854.

To Sidney Wenster.

Despatch received. The Mayor will preserve the force will be sufficient. Decision will be made day after to-morrow of the case.

Court adjourned:

B. F. HALLETT. by themselves. The work has been stereotyped at the Boston Stereotype Foundry, in a beautiful manner, is ceived copy-righted, and contains about one hundred pages.

churches were tolled in Pepperell.

At Worcester, a large meeting was held on the Common, immediately after the receipt of Commissioner Loring's decision; the bells were tolled, and the stores duty bound, thus praises the United States officials in Loring's decision; the bells were tolled, and the stores of most of the prominent merchants were draped in mourning. The flag of the United States, reversed, furled, draped with black, and raised half-mast high, was hoisted on the liberty pole on the Common. There were no manifestations of partylism in the universal gloom that overspread the city. Merchants and mechanics, who have never united with each other in any political demonstration, united in the display of their indignation at the insult which has been offered to Massachusetts.

In North Danvers, Manchester and Haverhill, Mass., the bells were told.

In North Danvers, Manchester and Haverhill, Mass., the bells were told.

In Acton, the monument erected in that town to the memory of Capt. Davis, who fell at Concord Bridge on the 19th of April, 1775, was dressed in deep mourning, on account of the rendition of Burns, and the American flag was reversed at half-mast, and also in mourning. The church bells tolled a requiem for dead liberty. We never (says a correspondent of the Commonwealth) saw so solemn a day, yet so full of hope and firm determination.

PAWTUCKET, June 2. The news of the surrender of Burns has just reached here, creating a profound sensation. The bells are tolling here and in the adjacent towns.

The bells in Fall River and places in that vicinity are tolling to the spiritual surrent calls and the spiritual surrent states.

Loring had surrendered Burns to the slave-catchers, the bells of the churches in Natick were tolled for half an hour. On Monday night, a public meeting was held, which was fully attended, and spirited addresses held, which was fully attended, and spirited addresses

Loring, the Kidnapper's Commissioner, was Hon, Charles Sumner for his protest against the N

" Commissioner Loring : The memory of the wicked shall rot.'

Four effigies were discovered suspended upon ments of the Slave Power. the common, in Worcester, on Sunday. They were severally labelled, 'Pontius Pilate Loring, the unjust Judge;' 'Ben Hallett, the kidnapper;' 'Caleb Cushing, the bloodhound;' and 'Frank Pierce, Satan's journeyman.' They were committed to the lock-up. They were attached with halters about six feet long, to the halyards of the Liberty Pole, one of the ends of which was fastened to the pole, about thirty feet from the ground, and the other to the top of a large elm. A good deal of pains must have been taken in their prepoots, &c. The Spy describes them thus :--

'Mr. Cushing's eye appeared to be as badly damaged as was his leg in the ditch at Matamoras. The mask had fallen from Loring's face, and displayed him as the hollow-hearted sycophant that he is. 'Forma Viris et pretærea nihil.' The form of a man, and nothing bility, glorious fidelity, and immense effect. Three or

TF A correspondent at Haverhill writes to the Com-monwealth, that 'the President, Douglas, Cushing, and Judge Loring, were hung in effigy here last night, and burnt this morning about 7 o'clock.'

EFFIGIES ON BOSTON COMMON.—At about one o'clock Saturday morning, three effig'es were found on Boston Common, suspended to the Liberty pole, bearing the

General to the Prince of Darkness.

Commissioner Loring—the \$10 Jeffries of 1854.

n, with the name of the opprobrious personage

The effigy of Commissioner Loring was discovered on Tuesday morning suspended from an elm tree in the main street of Watertown, bearing the following inscription:— Edward G. Loring, \$10 Agent of Suttle, Parant & Co.' In Weymouth, on the night of Tuesday, an effigy of Commissioner Loring was suspended upon a sign-post. Underneath was written, 'Commissioner E. G. Loring, a Northern bloodhound, bought for \$10.'

REWARDS. The Mayor and Aldermen have offered \$200 reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. James Batchelder, and the same amount for infor-mation which will lead to the arrest of the parties who

The Times is endeavoring to excite animosity The Times is endeavoring to excite animosity proceedings were nightly interesting; but it is impossible the throwing of vitriol and red pepper from the 'Commonwealth building.' We deem it proper to state, as a matter of fact, that these articles were not thrown from this office, or by any person connected with the office, and that some quantities were thrown from other buildings in the neighborhood. We regarded it as an ignoble kind of warfare, though we have not heard of any great pity or indignation expressed except by those who, like the writers in the Times, are faid for it.—Commonwealth.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. The following despatche onnected with the recent fugitive slave case, are pub-shed in the Washington Union of Saturday:

lished in the Washington Union of Saturday:

Boston, May 27, 1854.

To the President of the United States:

In consequence of an attack upon the Court House last night, for the purpose of rescuing a fugitive slave under arrest, and in which one of my own guards was killed. I have availed myself of the resources of the United States, placed under my control by letter from the War and Navy Departments in 1851, and now have two companies of troops from Fort Independence stationed in the Court House. Every thing is now quiet. The attack was repulsed by my own guard.

WATSON FREEMAN,

U. S. Marshal, Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1854. To Warson Freeman, U. S. Marshal, Boston, May 27, 1804.
Your conduct is approved. The law must be executed.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

On Tuesday last, the following despatch was sent Boston by direction of the President:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1854.
To Hon. B. F. HALLETT, Boston, Mass.
What is the state of the case of Burns?
SIDNEY WEBSTER. Boston, May 30, 1854.

To SIDNEY WEBSTER. Several negotiations to purchase Burns were preferred on Friday, after the decision of the Commissioner, but they were not listened to. It is said that Col. Suttle, on leaving the city in the morning, left the most peremptory orders 'to trade' at no price, even if \$100,000 were offered.

It appeared in evidence that Marshal Freeman had about forty men employed inside the Court House at the time of the attack but that they did not even the time of the attack but that they did not even the time of the attack but that they did not even the time of the attack but that they did not even the time of the attack but that they did not even the time of the attack but that they did not even the time of the attack but that they did not even the time of the attack but that they did not even the time of the attack but that they did not even the time of the attack but the time of the attack but the time of the attack but they all the most time at the time of the attack but they all the most time at the time of the attack but they all the most time at the time of the attack but they all the most time at the most time a

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1854. washington, May 31, 1854.

We gladly hear that Albert G. Browne, Esq., of Salem, refused to accept the permission to visit his son in

lem, refuse! to accept the permission to visit his son in prison, when he learned that the humble friends of some of the colored prisoners were refused admittance.

We learn from Mr. Brown, that when his answer was reported to Sheriff Eveleth, that gentleman immediately gave orders to admit all the friends of the colored prisoners, who had until then been excluded.

On the same day, the President ordered Colonel Cooper, Adjutant General of the Army, to repair to Boston, empowered to order to the assistance of the U. S. Marshal, as part of the posse comitatus, in case the Marshal deemed it necessary, the two companies of the U. S. troops stationed at New York, and which had been under arms for the forty-eight preceding hours, ready to proceed at any moment.

Yesterday morning, the following despatch was re Boston, June 2, 1854.

TO SIDNEY WEBSTER. The Popular Feeling. Upon the receipt of the intelligence that Burns was delivered up by Commissioner Loring to be sent back into slavery, the bells of the churches were tolled in Pepperell.

The Commissioner has granted the certificate. Fugitive will be removed to-day. Ample military and police force to effect it peacefully. All quiet. Law reigns. Col. Cooper's arrival opportune.

B. F. HALLETT.

CLERGYMEN'S CONVENTION. The Meionaon Hall, Boston, was well filled, on Thursday of last week, with clergymen of all denominations, but mostly of the Orthodox Congregational order, to consider the duty of the pulpit in the present crisis. The subject of slavery was discussed with great freedom, and the general er pression seemed to be, that the pulpit should act upon

We heard of some buildings in Salem being dressed encroachments of the Slave Power. vise measures for united and constant opposition to the

mourning.

The City Council of Providence have voted not to make the usual celebration on the 4th of July, but to toll the bells one hour at sunrise, noon, and sundown, on account of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the recent event in Boston.

The city authorities of Worcester have also decided not to celebrate the Fourth of July.

When the intelligence was received in Natick that Loring had surrendered Burns to the slave-catchers.

were made by several gentlemen. Resolutions were and vicinity, on Monday, resolutions were adopted strongly condemnatory of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and in favor of petitioning for its repeal for their defence of Anthony Burns : also thanking the hung in effigy, in North Bridgewater, on Saturday night. The inscription upon the image (which remained during the Sabbath) was—

of New England. A committee of five was also appointed to co-operate with the committee of ministers pointed at the conference of clergymen, held at the Tremont Temple last Thursday, to consider the encroach-

good deal of pains must have been taken in their preparation, as all the figures were well stuffed, with mask aces, hats decorated with the emblens of mourning, ces, and a resolution adopted to publish the sermon and all the exercises. Give it the widest circulation.

else. Hallett's spectacles had dropped from his nose, four thousand persons were present, and multitudes unbut his countenance were the usual fiendish expression, which characterizes the man. Frank Pierce appeared to have taken a drop too much, and we should judge in full by Messrs. Slack and Yerrinton, and appeared that the circumstances under which he then was would the next morning unabridged in the Commonwealth hel him to forego his usual practice of attending The demand for it has been very great. We shall "upth twice on the Sabbath.' ply all our subscribers with a copy of it, as issued o an extra by that paper, which also contains the final speech made against the Nebraska Bill by the Hon. Charles Sumner, and the speech of the Hon. John P. Hale, made at the recent Free Soil Mass Convention.

PETITION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE Marshal Freeman—Chief of the Boston Ruffians and laveholders' Bloodhounds.

Benj. F. Hallett, U. S. District Attorney and Attorney

LAW. A petition has been left at the Merchants' Exchange, which has received the signatures of a large number of the most prominent merchants of the city. Law. A petition has been left at the Merchants' Ex-We recognize among the signatures, (says the Transcript,) names of many leading men who have never EFFIGIES. The popular amusement of hanging Commissioner Loring in effigy is indulged in pretty extensively. In South Reading, last Saturday morning, an effigy of the Commissioner was found hanging upon the promise measures, the subjoined petition indicates that

The undersigned, men of Massachusetts, ask for the repeal of the act of Congress of 1850, known as the Fu-

The Transcript says that it had intended to copy some of the names on this petition, but that it refrains from a fear of infringing upon the copy-right of the Boston Directory! Thousands have already signed it.

Woman's Rights Convention. This Convention held at the Meionaon in this city on Friday last, was ted Richard H. Dana, Jr., Esq., some days since. very fully attended, notwithstanding the popular excitement during that day in regard to poor Burns. Its proceedings were highly interesting; but it is impo

PROM THE WOMEN OF WOBURN.

Edward Greeley Loring, Commissi Edward Greeley Loring, Commissioner:

'Then one of the twelve, called Judas Iscariot, went unto the Chief Priests, and said unto them, What will you give me, and I will deliver him unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver.'
Matt. 26: 14, 15. And thus Christ was sold into the Matt. 26: 14, 15. And thus Christ was sold into the hands of his enemies. In imitation of the arch apostate, you have sold Christ in the person of Anthony Burns. That your name will go down to posterity with the stain of blood upon it, is as certain as in the case of the betrayer of the Author of our religion. It is not to this end that we send you the enclosed thirty pieces of silver, but in order to show, in this marked manner, our abhorrence of your deed. We wish to show to the world that, in our view, no law can justify crime.

Judas did the whole thing legally; he received his new from the proper authorities. He even consulted

Judas did the whole thing legally; he received his pay from the proper authorities. He even consulted with them before he came to his decision. You, sir, have acted in the same manner;—you have had your band of men and officers, from the Chief Rulers, your Freeman, your Hallett, and together you have betrayed innocent blood; at your door, also, lies the blood spilt in your city.

It is said that you have been in our beautiful town. We ask you never to come here again. We feel that we have been disgraced by your act in the eyes of the world, and that we could not bear your presence.

Sympathising with the inhabitants of your district, we also ask you to resign your office as Judge of Probate. We feel that the rights of the widow and orphan cannot be safe in your hands.

cannot be safe in your hands.

Signed by thirty women of Woburn.

Woburn, June 8, 1854.

As the subscriber was standing in a wagon, with a number of other persons, to him unknown, near the south east corner of the new block on Commercial street, at the head of the passage in the rear of the stores on Long wharf, at the time the fugitive slave Burns was earried by, he was assaulted by a man who gave him a sword cut on the back of his left hand, and who gave him same as Capt. Evans, Co. A, and reported his business to be to 'kill just such damned rascals as you (meaning the subscriber) are.' The assault was committed just before he (Evans) ordered his men to be in readiness to fire. The object of this notice is respectfully to request those persons who were present at the time, and saw the transaction, to leave their names at 22 Union street.

Boston, June 5th, 1854.

OVER DONE. We find the opinion prevails through-out the business community, that the city anthorities have made a rery decided mistake in their action with reference to the proceedings of this day. They have assumed a fearful responsibility in virtually proclaiming martial law for so many hours, and practically making 'negro-catching municipal business.—Transcript of Friday.

Justice to ourselves demands that we should be ab-Justice to curselves demands that we should be absolved from the imputation conveyed in the above paragraph. We not only did not advise the Mayor to call out the military to escort the poor fugitive to the slave vessel, but curnestly entreated him to do nothing to implicate the city of Boston in the disgraceful proceedings. We were desirous that the U. S. authorities should bear the whole responsibility of returning to slavery a freeman of Massachusetts. The Mayor is the only one of the 'City Authorities,' so far as we know, who ordered the Military of Massachusetts and the Police of Boston to assist in an act which belonged exclusively to the U. S. authorities. to the U. S. authorities.

Aldermen B. L. WILLIAMS, W. WASHBURN, TISDALE DRAKE,

Assault on Richard H. Dana, Jr., Esq. On Fri-Assault on Richard H. Dana, Jr., Esq. On Friday evening, as the above named gentleman was walking in Court street, in company with Anson Burlingame, Esq., while passing Allen's cyster salcon, at the corner of Court and Stoddard streets, one of a gang of rowdies suddenly struck Mr. Dana a severe blow on the head, which prostrated him to the pavement. The ruffian instantly fled, and was pursued some distance by Mr. Burlingame, but effected his escape, together with his companions. Mr. Dana was taken up into Dr. Salter's office, where it was found that one of his eyes was badly hurt, and a tooth was broken. The blow was probably given with a slung shot, or some other danwas badly hurt, and a tooth was broken. The blow was probably given with a slung shot, or some other dangerous weapon, and it is fortunate that the injuries inflicted are not more serious. Mr. Dana was seen in our streets Saturday morning. Doubtless the cowardly assailant was one of those vicious scoundrels whom Mr. Dana had occasion to allude to in his recent speech in the slave case. It is hoped the rascal may be ferretted out, and brought to justice. We learn that no policemen were within call at the time. The ruffians ran into one of the houses in Stoddard Avenue. They approached Mr. Dana from behind, and struck the blow without his seeing them.—Transcript. his seeing them .- Transcript.

On Wednesday, a notorious North End rowdy, named Wm. Oxford, alias Wm. Sullivan, alias Geo. W. Hucksford, was arrested and taken before the Police Court, charged with this offence. The examination was deferred till Tuesday next, and he was committed in default of bail in \$500.

Mr. J. W. LEIGHTON, Constable, wishes it stated that he is not the Joel A. Leighton who helped to arrest the fugitive, and wishes it distinctly stated that he is not concerned in such 'dirty business.' that 'Joel A. Leighton' is not an 'officer,' but a hang-er-on about the Court-House, for whatever jobs of the sort may happen to turn up for him.—Commonwealth.

number of fugitives in this city. Many of them have since left for places of more safety than Boston has proved to be. Among those who left thus suddenly were two who had purchased furniture, and were about to be married .- Traveller.

Previous to the arrest of Burns, there were a large

If a man from Massachusetts, to do dirty work in a slaveholder's family, is what Col. Suttle wants, we ad-vise him (says the Springfield Republican) to give up Burns, and take Hallett. We'll engage, nobody will get up a riot to rescue him! LETTER FROM JOHN G. WHITTIER.

MY DEAR FRIEND: AMESBURY, 3d 6th mo., 1854. Enclosed are \$2 for THE LIBERATOR. At a time like

this, I cannot lose sight of the pioneer paper. I fully agree with thy remarks at the meeting of the N. E. Anti-Slavery Convention, in respect to the first duty of the friends of freedom. We must do what has never yet been done, convert the North. We must use this sad and painful occasion for this purpose. We must forget all past differences, and unite all our strength. Our work now is not in Virginia or Carolina, nor even at Washington; it is here-in Massachusetts. Get the people of the State right, and there will be no more of these hateful Commissioner trials; but around every inhabitant will be thrown the protection

If I had any love for the Union remaining, the events of the last few weeks have 'crushed it out.' But I do not forget that the same power which is needed to break from the Union may make the Union the means of abolishing slavery. At any rate, what we want now, is an abolitionized North. To this end, Unionists and Disunionists can both contribute. At least, let us have union among ourselves. In our hatred of slavery, our sympathy for our afflicted colored brethren, and in our indignation against the oppressor, we are already united-and let us now unite, as far as may be, in action. For one, my heart goes out to all, who in any way manifest love of liberty, and pity

for the oppressed. Ever thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER. Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

LORING MOODY will speak on the relations of North to Slavery, in

Raynham......Sunday, June 11.
Middleboro'....Tuesday, " 13.
Malden....Sunday, " 18.
Tuesday, " 20. the North to Slavery, in

WILLIAM H. FISH, an Agent of the Worcester Co. South A. S. Society, will give a lecture on Sunday evening next, at 6 o'clock, in the old Methodist church MILLVILLE, with special reference to the present crisis.

All letters and communications for the undersigned should be sent to him at Leicester, Mass., until further notice.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

MARRIED-In Salem, June 1st, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, JACOB D. GILLIAND and HELEN S. PUT-

THE

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ROBERT F.

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For the Liberator. THE ECLIPSE.

Thou doest well to hide thy face, oh Sun. And darkly well thy shame-suffused brow; For never since creation was begun, Hadst thou such cause to blush for earth as now. It matters not which side thou look'st upon, There is no zone where Liberty is safe, No hemisphere where justice may be done No isle or continent doth Ocean chafe,

That Morning finds not in the chains of Wrong, Which day doth rivet-Night make doubly stron The lands most blest by thee hath Slavery curst. Withhold thy beams! I little reck how long, For Right is vanquish'd, Hell its bounds hath burst, And Satan seeks the light, and glories in the worst. Salem, May 26, 1854.

From the Bristol (England) Temperance Herald. THE TWO BRIDGES.

A DREAM. Very lately I saw, in a wonderful dream, Two bridges thrown over a rapid stream : In the channel between each rocky shore, The waters rushed down with a hideous roar These bridges were called, by the voice of the nation, TEETOTAL, the first, and the last, Moderation; And both, in my dream, were examined with care, For of diverse materials and structure they were; While I narrowly marked the vast crowds as the

Over both of those bridges, the first and the last. The former was built all of stone, in huge blocks, And had for foundation immovable rocks; The road was fine gravel, the pathway was wide, And a parapet wall was raised up on each side No toll-gate was there, for the passage was free, No work for ' Rebecca' at all could I see, And safely the passengers passed in high glee. I heard them all sing, as they passed the wide river, Teetotal's the bridge-teetotal forever!

But words cannot utter the doleful relation, Of all that I saw of the bridge Moderation. Of all that I heard in my marvellous dream, And of thousands who perished while crossing th

This bridge, though by many declared to be good-Nay, the best—was constructed entirely of wood; For, on piles standing upright, the pathway was With planks long and smooth horizontally laid: But I saw with surprise, though the stream was so wide There was no palisado raised up on each side, To prevent any passenger, passing that way, From plunging down headlong, grim death's certa

prey.

And much did I wonder to mark in my dream, That the path crossing over this terrible stream, Only right in the middle was perfectly level; For the planks on each side downward sloped on a bevel And the nearer they verged to the farthermost shore. Their outermost edges shelved downward the more.

Now, strange to relate, though this dangerous bridge Had nowhere an inch of parapet ridge, And the sides were so shelving and slippery too, Yet multitudes daily this path would pursue, Notwithstanding they paid a tremendous high toll, And risked the destruction of body and soul

It is true, you might cross by the bridge Moderation, This roaring, wide river, without perturbation, And only have daily a trifle to pay, If you kept to the middle and narrow pathway; And therefore 'twas held in the highest esteem, As the very best way to pass over the stream.

But, alas! I beheld, and my heart was appalled, Though the middle pathway was so highly extolled; So that no one, AT FIRST, from its track would decli And every one thought he could keep the right line : Vet the bridge, as I learnt, was so strangely enchan And travellers by demons so fearfully haunted, That, although they commenced at a moderate rate, And paid a small toll at the entrance-gate. Yet many would quickly and heedlessly stray To the smooth sloping path, and a higher toll pay; For tollmen in numbers were ranged on each side, Where the giddy were noticed to slip or to slide And, though strange it may seem, yet the pays increased

As the hope of escaping destruction was least, Till they paid altogether, I happened to hear, In hard sterling cash, FIFTY MILLIONS a year While I stood by this river, both bridges in view, This bridge Moderation and Tee ota' too, And marked the crowds passing, I saw with affright, (For though 'twas a dream, 'twas a terrible sight,)

That while by Tectotal great multitudes crossed Safely over the river-not one being lost; From the bridge Moderation-from each shelving side That fearfully hung o'er the perilous tide-Many thousands, while heedless or frantic, were hurle To the dreadful abyss, and the nethermost world.

Now, shuddering with horror, I thought in my dream

That, turning away from this terrible stream, I saw near the chasm, where this dark river runs, A gray-headed father addressing his sons. Look-look, my dear boys,' with emotion he cried, At the bridge Moderation, so long and so wide, With its slippery planks, shelving down on each side But mark, I entreat you, that narrow pathway, So level and smooth, with so little to pay, 'Tis a dangerous road. My dear children, beware, For death and destruction lurk secretly there. If once on that bridge a sixpence you spend, Your joyful beginning may fearfully end. Now look at TEXTOTAL-that bridge of renown. For its fame is reëchoed from city to town, And its friends are now marching with banners u furled.

Proclaiming its praise to the end of the world. Then join in their ranks, sign the pledge, my dear boys And seize the delight the teetotaller enjoys; For surely your hearts with delight will o'erflow If God on your efforts his blessing bestow, And one fellow-creature be rescued from woe At first being rescued from vile degradation, And afterwards saved with a gospel salvation. Then trust in Him only, seek His promised aid, And boldly press onward, by nothing dismayed." The father thus spake, and was joyful to find His sons were determined, and all of one mind. In shunning instanter, without hesitation. As deceitful and dangerous, the bridge Moderation

But, in shouting 'Tee-total forever !' they broke The spell of my dream, and I quickly awoke. Resolved not to lose such a lesson, -no, never-I joined in the cry of 'TERTOTAL FOREVER!'

STAND FOR THE RIGHT!

Stand for the right, though falsehood rail, And proud lips coldly sneer; A poisoned arrow cannot wound

A conscience pure and clear. Stand for the right, and with clean hands Exalt the truth on high; Thou'lt find warm, sympathizing hearts

Among the passers by.

Men who have seen, and thought, and felt. Yet could not boldly dare The battle's brunt, but by thy side Will every danger share.

Stand for the right, proclaim it loud, Thou'lt find an answering tone In honest hearts, and thou'lt no more Be doomed to stand alone.

OUR PEELINGS AND OUR DUTIES. A deep sadness, amounting to sickness of the heart is the state natural to a lover of justice and freedom

us; but it really seems as if this trial had been, as it duce them to forbear their extravagant opposition to was intended, a thorough one, not only of our principles, but of our sensibilities, our capacity and extent of four citizens of Lagrange and Steuben counties were reendurance. At the infamous schools of "vivisection," in Paris, students of surgery practise upon living aninails or cords in an immovable position, is made to suf- sex, and former place of residence of the supposed fu form of injustice, deception, violence and contumely morceaux of elegant literature occasionally published has been successively tried upon the defendant, and upon the whoever in the city manifested concern for him. The progress of the case, from the falsehood and violence ment of four respectable, industrious and innocent fel nounced the concluding judgment, furnished constant Lafayette, and Hon. G. W. Julian were counsel for and cumulative evidence that the subjugation of Bos-ton to the Slave Power, if not already complete, was to be effected at this time and by these means. But it was already complete. The case was allowed to proceed for hands of the kidnappers, would at last recall its ancient (supposed) love of freedom, and assert its manfrom the Governor of the insulted Commonwealth, none presence and active pursuit, no crime could be commit from the Mayor of the disgraced city. With the present facilities for travelling, half the male population boring or concealing, or aiding and abetting fugitives. of the State might have come to Boston the very day after the kidnapping was known, or any other of the stone, if necessary, and set the man free without spilling a drop of blood. They did not care to take the trouble; they did not see that the enslavement of this insonians was not to be dampened thus, and whilst I poor man was their own enslavement, their own infamy. A few lawyers spun their web of legal con-Power promptly broke through, as usual, but nothing was done, save the abortive attempt at rescue on Fri-

The vengeance to be inflicted on Burns yet remains : but as far as Boston is concerned, the tragedy is ended. The kidnapped man, captured by means of a deliberate ly in his track, has no lamp to guide his weary feetlie, barred from access to his friends, until he could be nought to cheer his faltering footsteps, save the far-disintimidated by the conspirators against him, tried in a court surrounded by armed men, (armed, not to intimi- qualities of this master-hunter, I cannot speak, not have date the Commissioner—he was ready enough to do the ing the honor of his acquaintance; but have no doubt, dirty work-but to exclude and over-awe the public ;) and sentenced, equally against evidence, law and justice, has been carried out of Boston at noon-day, with the ed success will crown his noble efforts in the cause of co-operation of its mayor, and its whole military and the slaveocracy, and that ultimately he will scent out police force, and the supremacy of the slave power over the master or masters, mistress or mistresses, who for

But, it is said by many people, the termination of quietly, and without a murmur. But, it is said by many people, the termination of this case has aroused, spirit of indignation in the community, that will prevent the repetition of such an outmunity, that will prevent the repetition of such an outrage. Believe it, those who will. When was a victor was numerously attended, indeed, without 'insinevaever much disturbed by the disapproval of the conquered party? Success compensates for a thousand such
indignations. The kidnapper comes here, seizes a citizen of Boston, pays a commissioner the usual extra fee have met the issues long since tendered them by aboli-(of \$5) for a decision that the man is his slave, obtains a special proclamation of President Pierce in his favor, gets from Marshal Freeman and Mayor Smith, (at the none of the assembled sachems, slaveholding Mr. Chair expense of the United States,) whatever help is needed man Bright included, could answer the impertinent to carry him off, finds the whole military force of Boston query of a delegate, inquiring what these principles a government vessel to Virginia, there to be welcomed the motto, 'No search, seizure, confiscation or destrucwith exultation and delight by the chivalry of that tion,' at their mast-head. Much unanimity prevailed, State, the only persons whose good opinion he values. evidently manifesting the presence of a superior senato-Yankees he has left behind? Moreover, if such had was also quite a prominent chief among the fraternity, been his pleasure, he could have sold this kidnapped and conducted himself with characteristic courtesy and direct encouragement of the strongest kind to other protesting against the Missouri Compromise were man-stealers to make Boston their hunting-ground, erant vagabonds' and 'unprincipled scoundrels,' the and we shall probably soon have more such cases. And yet some people would have us believe that all this is to be counterbalanced by the barren 'indignation' of a few thousand people, who stood passively by in the devoted defenders of the faith impudently interfered,

ther action in the premises?

degree. It remains true that 'now is our salvation constituency is evident from the loud murmurs of disnearer than when we first believed,' and also that we content already heard, and which, as its action is fully must ' work out our own salvation' and that of the slave, represented to them, must grow louder and louder. Es-The times demand more zeal, more energy, more perse-verance, and more diligence than ever. The positions which we have heretofore teken, the declarations we have always made, are now corroborated by additional to force them upon a platform odious to their conviction evidence. If we have miscalculated at all, it has been of right, and abhorrent to their sympathies. There will not in relation to the right principles to be held, or the right methods to be pursued in this work, but in hold-the Free Soilers, Whigs, and those Democrats who are ing an opinion too favorable of our countrymen who call unwilling to stand upon the rum-cask as their platform. themselves republicans and Christians. We have too having in one hand the slave-driver's whip, and, with hastily taken for granted of the people at large, what the other, holding aloft a banner wet with the blood of Garrison did of the clergy at the commencement of his

speedily than a reeducation of this whole people in the principles of justice and freedom, I confess my ignorance of the Meraska outrage as the harbinger of a better day. They resolved to make no nominations for candidates at the ensuing election, but to call upon all perimplanted in the nation by its pilgrim settlers and its sons opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromis revolutionary sires. In spite of the counterbalancing to co-operate with them, and recommended the calling evidence furnished by the persecuting spirit of the former, and the concessions to slavery made by the latter, we have hoped against hope that the profession of democracy and Christianity in their descendants was a tion of the Democratic Convention, and exposing the truth, and not a lie. We were deceived, and may take iniquity of their principles. to ourselves such consolation as arises from having If the proposed union be rightly formed, there en erred on the side of charity. But our business now is, be no doubt that the infamous wire-workers who have not to fold our hands in discouragement, but to gather so long reigned over the Democracy, and corrupted it wisdom from our enlarged experience, and gird our- by their presence, will receive the defeat and quietu selves to the execution of the longer and harder task their unparalleled diabolism merits. that now opens before us. Next week I hope to speak of two of the particulars in which our action needs to be made wider and deeper hereafter .- c. K. w.

* The scientific term for cutting up alive.

JOHN MITCHELL

AN EPIGRAM Where the wild waves o'er 'vex'd' Bermuda roll, Lay chain'd a 'felon's' form with Mitchel's soul: Escaped to vex'd America, we find John Mitchel's carcass with the felon's mind.—w. J. L

A CARD.

MOCRACY, AND PREE SOIL CONVEN-

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27, 1854. My DEAR GARRISON : A few items of the occurren of the past week in the capital of this State may not be the city of Boston, on this third of June, the day after uninteresting to your readers, especially as the week the rendition of Anthony Burns, either to a life of the most rigid slavery, or, more probably, to a death of days of villany, and accustomed official baseness and protracted torture under the lash.

If there were anything to be done to avert this calamity, or if any speedy means could be devised to prevent its repetition, active indignation and vigorous work the republic. In fact, originating, as it does, upon the might take the place of this sadness. But there is nothmight take the place of this sadness. But there is nothing. By no possible means can we now help the miserable slave; and, the character of the people remaining what it is, I see not how any different result can be expected from the next experiment of the kidnappers, 'self-evident lie,' nothing could be more natural. The whether it be tried a week, or six months hence. Bos- case is briefly this—'plain and unvarnished' though ton is content to be ruled by the Slave Power. We it be, it may, to the blind, fanatical eyes of abolitionists. know not what future degradation may be in store for reveal some of the beauties of the law of 1850, and in

mals, bought or stolen for that purpose, the operations fugitives from service. From the indictment as presented which they hope subsequently to perform upon men. by the prosecuting attorney to the Grand Inquest, and An unfortunate dog or horse, being first confined by by them found as a true bill, the owners, names, age. fer the tortures of successive surgical operations, until gitives, were to the jury unknown. Nor did this mashe dies, the more agonizing and exhausting being eco- terplece of indictment allege whether they were whites, nomically deferred to the close, that he may last the mulattoes, or blacks. And upon this gloriously un-Thus in the case of Anthony Burns, every certain document, even less descriptive than those by woman-drivers when in pursuit of their victims, did which marked the arrest, to the meanness which pro- low-citizens. G. S. Orth and E. H. Brackett, Esqs., of a whole week, as if to try whether the city, which lack- ability. One point was maintained with especial eloed manliness to snatch the captive at once from the quence, viz., that the actual presence of the owner upor hood. No voice came from the public at large, none the meaning of the act; and that, without this actual The Court (Judge Huntingdon on the bench) quashe the indictment'upon other grounds, however, than this six days following, taken down the slave-pen, stone by main point relied upon by the defence-leaving this question open for future decision.

But the patriotism of the Old Line Democratic Robshal has been despatched to the Southern Empire to ments of his captors, which the agents of the Slave search out the lost masters of her slaves; with slaves, color, age and sex unknown. Oh! tempora! Japhet in search of a father had no such Herculean labor to day night, which failed for want of numbers and condirected; but the forlorn Deputy, wandering through the wide dominions of the sunny South, a bell in his hands, and unleashed bloodhounds following despondingtant prospect of a contingent fee. Of the smelling remembering somewhat indistinctly the case of a certain - Ellington, and John Freeman, that deserv months have suffered the loss of ten valuable slaves thus

columteering to aid him, and is taken triumphantly in were,) and have bravely hoisted the Whiskey Flag, with streets to see Burns carried away. The end is not yet, and thwarted his designs. After the usual amount of Does the sadness, which these events inevitably in confusion always consequent upon the effervescence of spire, amount to, or tend towards, discouragement? Old Line Democratic Patriotism, and the passage of a Are abolitionists now to judge the cause of the slave resolution applauding the course of Senators Douglas, hopeless, and consider themselves discharged from furbors, and adjourned.

In my judgment, not for a moment, nor in the least That this Convention did not truly represent the

career, namely, that they would do their duty when it was clearly pointed out to them.

The action of the Free Soil Convention plainly tends to such an union. Its meeting was conducted in har-If any means exist for the abolition of slavery more mony and hope. Undismayed, they viewed the passage

Yours, truly,

CONSPIRACY AND MURDER AT WASE INGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1854. Near the hour of midnight last evening, one of the most diabolical conspiracies against the life of a pur and virtuous female that was ever concocted, was con summated amidst the fiendish bacchanalian exultation of her professed but faithless friends, and under the mourning eye of those who had striven hard and long

to avert the villanous stab of the faithless assassing. The conspiracy has been concocting for many year John Mitchel, Felon, having felt the whip,
Is candidate for a slave-drivership.

He'll take good care his slaves shall never slip.—w. J. L.

cise mode of assassination had been agreed upon. Prior

THE LIBERATOR. ROBINSONIANISMS—THE OLD LINE DEto the last general election, the parties engaged in this who bring to them the certificates of the highest
nefarious plot against the beautiful goddess, Liberty, judicial tribunals of the land. to the last general election, the parties engaged in this nefarious plot against the beautiful goddess, Liberty, (for the victim is no less a personage,) it was agreed that freedom of speech among her friends was most likely to perpetuate her existence, and under a cry of 'peace, peace, when there was no peace,' they agreed to stop the mouths of her truest friends. As the plot went on, however, it was discovered that the beauty of her person and the fascinations of her virtues were gradually gaining for her numerous friends. The first step taken was to set up a specious goddess, whom they called 'Popular Sovereignty,' trying to delude the friends of Liberty into the belief that this was the off-spring of their favorite. Freedom of speech was again permitted, to enable these professed patriots to disseminate their vile and insidious slanders upon the true friends of their intended victim, and to establish their

> from oppression and servile bondage. The object of the court.'
>
> But a special objection has been raised to the record, that it describes the escape as from the state of Virginia, and omits to describe it as into another. the United States, and in order that oppression, under the guise of 'Popular Sovereignty,' might rule in the United States, in the words and substance of the constitution. But in this, the record follows the 10th sec

the guise of 'Popular Sovereignty,' might rule in the land.

After the conspirators, (the leader of whom was one Stephen Arnold, aided by an old Colonel who was well adapted to consummate the last deed of infamy which was accomplished last night,) had succeeded in raising sufficient accomplices, by their bribes and sophistry, to enable them to perpetrate this diabolical murder, they determined to resort to their former plan of gagging the mouths of the friends of Liberty. In their first atcommon and the muturest deliberation, and to be the awof Massachusetts as well as, and because it is a constitutional law of the U.S., and the wise words of the mouths of the friends of Liberty. In their first attempt, they failed, in consequence of the stern opposition, for thirty-six hours, of their opponents. Through 318, may well be repeated now, and remembered the inadvertency, however, of some of those who were believed to be the friends of Liberty, the conspirators succeeded by a stratagem in deferring the commission would have existed if the constitution had not bee of their foul deed until they got more completely or-ganized, under the pretence of giving a longer time to the friends of Liberty to speak in her favor. Although they had given her friends permission to defend her, and, limited extent. The constitution, therefore, is not they had given her friends permission to defend her, and, if possible, preserve her by efforts of five minutes each until to-morrow, [Wednesday,] fearing this liberty which could be made of conflicting rights and might secure the overthrow of their schemes, they determine the overthrow of the o might secure the overthrow of their schemes, they determined to resort to means the most unusual and unexpected, by which to stop this slight privilege or right of defence to the prisoner, and thereby to leave not only Liberty herself dumb, but to deprive all her friends of the opportunity of speaking in her behalf. Under these circumstances, whenever any friend endeavored these circumstances, whenever any friend endeavored the union intended to be established by it was to speak for her, he was met by the cry of 'Question, and the union intended to be established by it was

and flashes of light were seen. The conspirators, in consideration of the deed they were about to perpeture, trembled with fear, that the just vengeance of Heaven was about to arrest their iniquity by a conflation and laws of the United States, and in this spirit it behoves all persons bound to obey the laws of the United States to consider and regard gration of the building they were about to descerate, and which their fathers had dedicated to the very godess they had met to destroy. The alarm, however, being considered a fire at a distance, and this feet being they had pledged themselves. Having overruled the customary course of law and debate, thus shutting up the mouths of her friends, they determined to execute the unoffending prisoner that very night, and, amidst the unoffending prisoner that very night, and, amidst is administration what is to be the protection of the unfortunate men who are brought within its administration. her smiles, and filled heaven with gladness, was cruelly betrayed by men who professed to be her disciples, and makes life sweet, and the want of which want of w

It is proposed to bury the corpse on the plains of Nebraska or Kansas, while it is intended that thousands of unoffending victims and slaves shall follow in the of unoffending victims and staves small remove in the train, with their hands chained and their hearts sad. Virginia. by a large concourse of fanatics,—followers of their vice.

2. That Annually vice.

These facts he has proved by the record which the record w murdered friend—who will endeavor to raise her again to life. These people believe, that if not present in the flesh, she will be in the spirit, and that she will ultimately enable them to 'open the prison doors to them that are bound,' and to 'let the oppressed go free.'

We never that the purples of considering the property of the party in such record mentioned.'

We may say, that the number of bly engaged, and who signified their assent, was 113; absolutely from my jurisdiction, and I am entirely whilst the number of friends to Liberty was 100. It is been his pleasure, he could have sold this kidnapped man in Boston to better advantage than in Virginia. His own price was offered him, and he refused it. The this own price was offered him, and he refused it. The his statement, that temperance lecturers and elergymen his pleasure of the case as well as its result affords.

The 3d fact is, the identity of the party before plot, and who were even present on this occasion to over- me, with the Anthony Burns mentioned awe by their presence any timid conspirator who might cord. be weak enough to allow conscience for one moment to

DECISION OF COMMISSIONER LORING.

The issue between the parties arises under the U. S. statute of 1850, and for the respondent it is urged that the statute is unconstitutional. Whenever this objection is made, it becomes necessary to recur to the purpose of the statute. It purports to carry into execution the provision of the constitution, which provides for the extradition of persons held to service or labor in one State, and escaping into another. It is applicable, and applied alike to bond and free—to the apprentice and the slave; and in reference to both, its purpose, provisions and processes are the same.

and the hast done it.

The testimony on the part of the respondent is and the hast done in the judicial act, and the nature of the act is not altered by the means employed for its accomplishment. When an officer arrests a fugitive from justice or a party accused, the officer must determine the identity, and use his discretion and information for the purpose. When an arrest is made under this statute, the means of determining the identity are prescribed by the statute, but when the identity are prescribed by the statute, but when the identity are prescribed by the statute, but when the identity are prescribed by the statute, but when the identity are prescribed by the statute, the means are used and the act done, it is still a ministerial act. The statute only substitutes the means it provides for the discretion of an arresting officer, and thus gives to the fugitive from service a much better protection than a fugitive from justice can claim under any law.

The testimony on the part of the respondent is from many witnesses whose integrity is admitted and to whom no imputation of bias can be attached by the evidence in the case, and whose means of knowledge are personal and direct, but in my opinion less full and complete than those of Mr. Then between the testimony of the claimant and to whom no imputation of bias can be attached by the evidence in the case, and whose means of knowledge are personal and direct, but in my opinion less full and complete than those of Mr. Then between the testimony of the claimant and remain values of the statute of the exidence in the case, and whose means of knowledge are personal and direct, but in my opinion less full and complete than those of Mr. Then between the testimony of the claimant and remain to the case, and whose means of knowledge are personal and direct, but in my opinion less full and complete than those of Mr. The between the testimony of the claimant and complete and to whom no imputation of bias can be attached by the evidence in the case, and whose means of M

ommon in judicial proceedings, and the trial of Dr. Webster furnished a memorable instance of it. The question now is, whether there is other evidence in this case which will determine this conflet. In every case of disputed identity there is one person always whose knowledge is perfect and positive, and the determined to the fugitive, is answered.

There is no provision in the constitution requiring the identity of the person to be arrested should be determined by a jury. It has never been claimed for apprentices, nor fugitives from justice, and if it does not belong to them, it does not belong to the respondent. And if extradition is a ministerial act, then to substitute in its performance, for the discretion of an arresting officer, the discretion of a commissioner instructed by testimony under oath, seems scarcely to reach to a grant of judicial proceedings, and the trial of Dr. Webster furnished a memorable instance of it. The question now is, whether there is other evidence in this case which will determine this conflet. In every case of disputed identity there is one person always whose knowledge is perfect and positive, and whose testimony is not within the reach of error, and that is the person whose identity is questioned, and such this case affords. The evidence is the conversation which took place between Burns and the claimant on the night of the arrest. When the complainant entered the room where Burns was, Burns saluted him, and by his christian name—'How do you do, Master William!' (To the appellation 'Master,' I give no weight.)

Col. Suttle said. 'How came you here!' Būrns said an accident had happened to him—that he was oath, seems scarcely to reach to a grant of judicial power, within the meaning of the United States constitution. And it is certain that if the power given to and used by the commissioners of the United States courts under the statute is unconstitutional—then so was the power given to and used by magistrates of counties, cities and towns, by the act of 1793.

These all were commissioners of the United States courts under the statute is unconstitutional—then so was the power given to and used by magistrates of counties, cities and towns, by the act of 1793.

These all were commissioners of the United States working down at Roberts's, on board a vessel—good working down at Roberts's, on bo

act of 1793.

These all were commissioners of the United States—the powers they used under the statute were not derived from the laws of their respective states, but from the statute of the United States. They were commissioned by that, and that alone. They were commissioned by the class, instead of individually and by name, and in this respect the only diff-rence that I can see between the acts of 1793 and 1850, is, that the latter reduced the number of appointment to the propriet of the United States.

Mr. S.—Have you ever asked me for money that id not give it to you?

B.—No, sir.

Mr. S.—When you were sick, did I not prepare you abed in my own house, and put you upon it, and nurse you?

B.—No, sir.

Mr. S.—When you were sick, did I not prepare you are the propriet of a propriet where you are respectively and nurse you?

B.—No, sir.

Mr. S.—When you were sick, did I not prepare you are not depend on the propriet where you are respectively and propriet where you did not wish to go?

B.—No, sir.

Mr. S.—When you were asked me for money that it was a bed in my own house, and put you upon it, and nurse you?

B.—No, sir.

Mr. S.—When you were sick, did I not prepare you are respectively.

friends of their intended victim, and to establish their own idol on the throne, and in the estimation of the people.

The character of this rival to Liberty can be best destates, and the decisions of these tribunals absolve scribed as the daughter of infamy and oppression. So far from being what her name implies, she is intended than to apply to them the determination of the su preme court of this court of the supply to them the determination of the supply to the supp far from being what her name implies, she is intended to exercise a power which is in direct violation of the rights of man—ruling with force and fraud those who do not happen to have the power to extricate themselves and which we regard as binding and conclusive or

constitutional law of the U. S. and the wise words

question, 'Order, 'order,' &c., which, being interpreted, signify 'Crucify her,' 'crucify her.'

As this was going on, the fire-bell began to ring, and flashes of light were seen. The conspirators in

ing considered a fire at a distance, and this fact being sachusetts, made the answer which C. J. Shaw cites ascertained, they went on with the mock-trial to which they had pledged themselves. Having overruled the one or not, is not for us to determine.'

It is said that the statute is so cruel and wicked

Liberty, the fairest goddess that ever blessed earth with operation? Will those who call the statute merci-If the statute involves that right, which for u

stabled by those who had sold themselves to the oppres-sors, and became the tools of a powerful and treachesors, and became the tools of a powerful and treache-rous crew of slave-breeders, and those who sell their off-ignorant or careless of the means given for its legal spring for gold.

Some of the most sanguine apostles of the lamented vietim believe that she will rise again. But this is considered a fanatical idea.

Summer of the most sanguine apostles of the lamented wish this, they are more cruel and wicked than the vietim believe that she will rise again. But this is considered a fanatical idea.

leaves him.

As I think the statute is constitutional, it remains

The facts to be proved by the claimant are three 1. That Anthony Burns owed him service in

This identity is the only question I have a righ influence his action, and deter him from committing the deed of infamy.

to consider. To this, and to this alone, I am to apply the evidence; and the question whether the respondent was in Virginia or Massachusetts at a certain time, is material only as it is evidence on the point of identity. So the parties have used it, and the testimony of the complainant being that

the slave; and in reference to both, its purpose, provisions and processes are the same.

The arrest of the fugitive is a ministerial, and not a judicial act, and the nature of the act is not altered by the means employed for its accomplished.

The testimony on the part of the respondent is

ber of appointees, and confined the appointment to those who, by their professional training, should be competent to the performance of their duties, and Yes, he was.

This was the testimony of Mr. Bren conversation took place was confirmed mony of Caleb Page, who was present the remark that Burns said he did no tain Snow's vessel. The cross-examin showed that Col. Suttle said—1

To me this evidence, when applied a tion of identity, confirms and establish mony of Mr. Brent in its conflict with on the part of the respondent, and whole testimony my mind is satisf whole testimony my mind is sai reasonable doubt of the identity of

with the Anthony Burns named in the It was objected that this conversation nature of admissions; and that, too, by pified by circumstances and fear, and erations would have weight had th been used to establish the truth of the which they referred to—i. e., the usag of money, nursing, &c.; but they wen such purpose, but only as evidence in , identity. Had they been procured by they would have been inadmissable. sidered there was no evidence. On the law and facts of the case, I consider

claimant entitled to the certificate he claims

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